QUADRIENNIUM JACOBI:

OR, THE

HISTORY

OF THE

REIGN of KING

James II.

From his first Coming to the

CROWN

TO HIS

DESERTION.

The Second EDITION.

Licensed and Entred according to Order.

LONDON,

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THE PREFACE.

HISTORY *abounds with Examples of those who have omitted nothing, with which their Ambition inspired them, even through the greatest difficulties and dangers to gain a Crown. But seldom do we find a President of any Prince that laboured, against all the Common Rules of Policy, so industriously to lose one when he had once fix'd it on his Head, as* James II. Henry IV. *turn'd* Roman Catholick, *to obtain of* France *a single Sceptre; But* James II. *turn'd* Roman Catholick, *to lose no less than three Imperial Crowns at once. A short Reign 'tis true, but full of strange and surprizing Circumstances: While a Popish Prince ascends the Throne to rule a Protestant People; and takes a Coronation*

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Coronation Oath to defend thoſe Laws, which he had ſtedfaſtly reſolv'd to diſpence with. Nor did he gradually and inſenſibly endeavour to introduce his Innovations of Popery and Slavery, but ruſh'd and broke in like a Torrent with open and armed violence upon the Ancient Conſtitutions of the Nation; as one that growing old, was to make great ſteps, and by conſequence if he ſhould dye, muſt leave the Papiſts worſe than he found them. *And therefore to perfect the work, he alſo ſet up a Pretended Prince of* Wales *for his Succeſſour, to defeat the Inheritance of his own Lawful Iſſue*; *the Labour'd Contrivance of an* Italian *Stepdame.*

Theſe were thoſe Irregular Motions, that brought down that ſuddain Revolution upon the late King's Head, which put an End to his violent Reign, and verified the Ancient Maxim of Philoſophy. A Revolution not to be parallel'd in Hiſtory; but ſea-

ſonable

ſonable to the Britiſh *Monarchy, the Glory whereof was almoſt brought to utter Ruin and Deſtruction. And therefore we muſt all acknowledge what His preſent Majeſty has done for theſe Kingdoms, who next under God, has wrought ſuch a deliverance as never ought to be forgotten, and can never be ſufficiently requited. He will certainly be always mention'd with Honour and Gratitude by Poſterity enjoying the Benefit of his noble Enterpriſe, ſo long as the Proteſtant Name ſhall endure. For He came not like the Ancient* Romans *and* Saxons, *to conquer and lead in Triumph after Him our Religion and Laws, our Lives and Liberties, but to defend, preſerve and ſecure them to us. To this End he undertook ſo hazardous and chargeable an Expedition, which has prov'd not leſs to our Advantage, than to his Everlaſting Honour.*

This

THE PREFACE.

This is the Sum of what is contracted in these few Sheets, sufficient to shew the Reader the Violent Designs of Popery and Arbitrary Dominion, and how much we are oblig'd to our Generous Preserver.

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THE HISTORY OF THE REIGN OF THE Late KING *JAMES* II.

From the time of his coming to the Crown, to his Deſertion of it.

UPON *Munday* Morning, being the ſecond of *February*, 1684. *Charles* the Second was ſuddenly ſeiz'd with a violent fit of an Apoplexy; by which his Speech and Senſes were for ſome time taken from him; but upon the immediate Applica-

tion of fitting Remedies, he return'd to ſuch a Condition, as gave ſome hopes of his Recovery, till *Wedneſday* Night, at which time the Diſtemper returning upon him with greater Violence, he expired upon the *Friday* following about Noon.

Immediately ſuch of the Lords of the deceaſed King's Privy-Council, together with ſuch other of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, as were in Town, aſſembled together, and ſigned a Proclamation for proclaiming his Brother the Duke of *York* and *Albany*, by the Name of *James* the Second.

And indeed ſuch Expedition was us'd for the Performance of this Ceremony, that the Afternoon of the ſame day the King dy'd, all ſuitable decencies were got ready, and the Proclamation was Proclaim'd in all the moſt uſual Places of the City. And in regard that by the Death of the deceaſed King, the moſt part of the Offices and Places of Juriſdiction and Government within the Realms of *England* and *Ireland*, did ceaſe and fall; therefore the King reſerving to his own Judgment hereafter the Reformation and Redreſs of any Abuſes by Miſgovernment, upon Knowledge and Examination thereof,

was

was pleaſed to declare, That all Perſons, who at the Deceaſe of the late King were duly and lawfully poſſeſs'd of, or inveſted in any Office whether Civil or Military, within the Realms of *England* or *Ireland*, or in any other of his Dominions thereto belonging, particularly all Preſidents, Lieutenants, Vice-preſidents, Juſtices of the Peace, Sheriffs, and all others in place of Government either Meaner or Superior; and all other Officers and Miniſters, whoſe Intereſts and Eſtates in their Offices, were determined by the occaſion before-mentioned, ſhould be, and ſhould hold themſelves continued in the ſaid Places and Offices, as formerly they held and enjoy'd the ſame, until the King's Pleaſure ſhould be further known.

And that in the mean while, for the preſervation of the Peace, and neceſſary Proceedings in matters of Juſtice, and for the Safety and Service of the State, all the ſaid Perſons of whatſoever Degree or Condition, ſhould not fail, every one according to his Place, Office, or Charge, to proceed in the Performance and Execution of all Duties thereto belonging, as formerly appertained to them while the late King was living.

And farther, That all the King's Subjects of what Eſtate, Dignity, or Degree whatſoever, ſhould be aiding and aſſiſting, and at the Command of the ſaid Officers and Miniſters in the Performance and Execution of their ſaid Offices and Places, upon Pain of the King's Diſpleaſure.

Moreover, That all Orders and Directions made or given by the Lords of the Privy-Council of the late King, in his life time, ſhould be obey'd and perform'd by all and every Perſons; and that every thing done thereupon, ſhould proceed as fully, and as amply as the ſame ſhould have been obey'd or done in the life of the late King. And the ſame care was alſo taken for the Foreign Plantations. This done, upon the King's firſt ſitting in his Privy-Council, he was pleas'd to declare himſelf to this effect.

That ſince it had pleas'd Almighty God to place him in that Station, and that he was now to ſucceed ſo good and gracious a King, as well as ſo kind a Brother, he thought fit to declare, That he would endeavour to follow his Example, and more eſpecially in that of his great Clemency and Tenderneſs to his

People,

People: That he had been reported to be a man for Arbitrary Power, tho' that had not been the only Story which had been made of him, yet he ſhould make it his endeavour to preſerve the Government both in Church and State, as it was by Law Eſtabliſh'd. That he knew the Principles of the Church of *England* were for Monarchy, and that the Members of it had ſhewn themſelves good and Loyal Subjects, and therefore he ſhould always take care to defend and ſupport it.

That he likewiſe knew, that the Laws of *England* were ſufficient to make the King as great a Monarch as he could wiſh; and therefore as he ſhould never depart from the juſt Rights and Prerogatives of the Crown, ſo he would never invade any Man's Property.

Laſtly, That he had often ventured his Life in defence of the Nation, and would go as far as any Man in preſerving it in all its juſt Rights and Liberties.

Upon which the Lords of the Council were humble Suitors to him, that theſe his Gracious Expreſſions might be made publick, which he ordered accordingly.

And in regard the maintenance of the Navy for defence of the Kingdom, and

Advantages of Trade, requir'd, that the Collection of the Customs, Subsidies of Tunnage and Poundage, and other Sums of Money payable upon Merchandizes imported and exported, should be continued, as in the time of the Deceased King, a Proclamation was issued forth accordingly, that the said Duties should be collected by the several Officers and Collectors in all the Ports of the Kings Dominions, till the Parliament, which was to be speedily assembled, should take care for the setling a sufficient Revenue on the Crown for the Support of the Government.

In the next place, in regard the King had given Command to his Grace the Duke of *Norfolk* to give orders that the Mourning for the Deceased King might be performed with that Decency, which became so great and solemn an Occasion, Publick Information was given to all Persons concern'd by his Grace the Earl Marshal of *England*, That it was expected they should put themselves into the Deepest Mourning that was possible, long Clokes excepted. And that as well all Lords as Privy Councellors, and Officers as well of His late, as present Majesties Houshold, should cover their Coaches and Chairs,

and

and cloath their Livery-Servants with black Cloth. And that none ſhould preſume to uſe any Varniſh'd or Bullion Nails to be ſeen on their Coaches or Chairs, except the King, the Queen Conſort, the Queen Dowager, and their Royal Highneſſes.

And from this time, for ſeveral Weeks together, there was nothing hardly to be ſeen in the publick Gazetts, ſwelled up upon that occaſion, but great numbers of Addreſſes from all parts of the Kingdom, declaring the general Joy of the whole Nation for the new Kings coming to the Crown, and their humble Acknowledgment of his Grace and Favour in his Gracious Declaration before his Privy Council; aſſuring him withal of their ready obedience to his Commands, and their Reſolutions to devote their Lives and Fortunes to maintain his Rights, and defend his Sacred Perſon and Royal Prerogative.

Upon the Fourteenth of *February* in the Evening the Funeral of the Deceaſed King was privately ſolemnized from the Painted Chamber in the Palace of *Weſtminſter*, to the Abbey-Church. The Body was carried under a Velvet Canopy, born by the Gentle-

men of the Privy-Chamber, ſix Earls ſupporting the Pall. The Proceeding began with the Servants to the Nobility, their Royal Highneſſes, their preſent Majeſties, the Queen Dowagers, and the late King's Servants. After whom-follow'd Barons, Biſhops, and others of the Nobility according to their Reſpective Degrees, together with the Great Officers, and the Lord Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*. His Royal Highneſs the Prince of *Denmark* was Chief Mourner, his Train being born by the Lord *Cornbury*. The Supporters to the Chief Mourner were the Dukes of *Somerſet* and *Beaufort*, wearing their Collars of the Order, as the other Knights of the Garter there preſent did; and the Aſſiſtants to the Chief Mourner were ſixteen Earls. One of the Kings at Arms carried the Crown and Cuſhion, the reſt of the Officers at Arms attending and directing the Ceremony, which was cloſed with his Majeſties Band of Penſioners, and the Yeoman of the Guard.

At the entrance into the Church the Deans and Prebends of *Weſtminſter*, attended by the Quoir, met the Body, and

and proceeded to King *Hen.* the Seventh's Chappel, where it was enterr'd in a Vault under the East end of the South Isle. Service being ended, and the Officers of his Majesties Houshold having broken their Staves, the Royal Stile was proclaim'd by another of the Kings at Arms, according to Custom.

The next day the Duke of *Ormond* was made Lord High Steward; the Earl of *Arlington*, Lord Chamberlain; the Lord Viscount *Newport*, Treasurer: and the Lord *Mainard*, Comptroller of the Houshold; and *Henry Savil* Esq; Vice-Chamberlain; in which Offices they had respectively served the deceased King.

By this time arrived Intelligence from *Scotland*, that upon news of the Death of *Charles* the Second, the Earl of *Perth* Lord High Chancellor, and the Duke of *Queensberry*, Lord High Treasurer, immediately caused the Privy-Council to meet, and after they had express'd their just Grief for the loss of so good a King and Master, they resolv'd unanimously the next Morning to proclaim *James* VII. Accordingly by Eight of the Clock in the

Forenoon the Privy-Council met again, and having read the King's Letter directed to them, the Lord Chancellor first took the Oath of Allegiance, the Oath of Privy-Counsellor, and the Test, and then administred the same to the rest of the Counsellors. Which done, they all sign'd the Proclamation for Proclaiming the new King, and so went all to assist at the Solemnity it self.

The Lord Provost of *Edenburgh*, together with the Magistrates and Town-Council in their Formalities, proceeded first bare-headed: Next Lyon King at Arms, and the rest of the Heralds in their Coats of Arms display'd; then followed the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Treasurer, with the rest of the Officers of State and Counsellors, and other Lords both Spiritual and Temporal; and behind them the Lords of the Session in their Robes, the Trained-Bands standing on both sides of the Streets. Being thus come to the Cross, and ascending it, the Lord Chancellor proclaimed the King, and upon his concluding with God save the King, was seconded with the Shouts and Acclamations of an infinite Number of all

all Ranks of People there preſent.

Which being perform'd with all the Decency and Circumſtances befitting ſo great a Ceremony, the Privy-Council diſpatch'd away a Letter to the King, to give His Majeſty an Account of what they had done; withal, declaring how they had bound themſelves by a Solemn Oath to hazard their Lives and Fortunes in defence of His Majeſties Title and Perſon.

The Biſhops alſo and Archbiſhops ſent an Addreſs to the King in the following words.

Moſt Sacred Sovereign,

'OUR deep and juſt Sorrow for the 'Death of our late Bleſſed and Gra-'cious King would certainly ſwallow us 'up, did not the Righteous and Peace-'able Succeſſion of your Majeſty ſup-'port us under our unexpreſſible Af-'fliction.

'Had we the Honour and Happineſs 'to proſtrate our ſelves at your Royal 'Feet, our Tears would prove our beſt 'Orators for the former, as our Prayers 'and Thankſgivings to the only Ruler of 'Princes,

'Princes, and our beſt and moſt faithful 'Endeavours to ſerve your Majeſty, ſhall 'always expreſs our Joy and Zeal for the 'latter,

'Your pious Zeal for the Honour and 'Intereſt of your Royal Brother, our late 'Sovereign now in Glory, and for this 'your ancient Kingdom, while we enjoy-'ed the Happineſs of your Preſence among 'us, as it did then demonſtrate you to be 'the beſt, and moſt obedient of Subjects, 'ſo did it prognoſticate your being the 'kindeſt, and moſt Paternal of Sovereign 'Princes to your People.

'At this diſtance from your Royal 'Preſence, we are able in our preſent 'Circumſtances, to do no more than 'humbly to addreſs to your Majeſty in 'Paper, to pay that Duty which we 'owe upon ſo ſolemn an Occaſion; but 'are reſolv'd, if your Sacred Majeſty 'ſhall allow, to deſire the Archbiſhop of 'St. *Andrews*, who is moſt deſirous and 'ambitious to congratulate your moſt 'righteous Succeſſion to the Thrones of 'your Royal Anceſtors, and addreſs him-'ſelf to your Royal Preſence, more ful-'ly to expreſs our Sence and Duty, 'than a Letter can allow; and humbly

'to

'to desire your Majesties Protection and 'Favour to this National Church, and 'to our Order and Persons; which we 'are humbly confident to obtain, when 'we reflect upon your Piety and Zeal 'for all these Interests during your abode 'in this Kingdom.

With equal Grandeur was the King proclaim'd about the same time in *Ireland*, where the Duke of *Ormond* was not wanting in any thing that could advance the Splendor of the Ceremony.

But to return back into *England*, we find several Alterations at Court, where the Right Honourable *Laurence* Earl of *Rochester*, Lord President of the Council, was made Lord High Treasurer of *England*; and the Right Honourable the Lord Marquis of *Hallifax* was in his room made Lord President of the Council; the Earl of *Clarendon*, Lord Privy-Seal, and the Duke of *Beaufort* Lord President of *Wales*.

Also the Lord *Godolphin* was made Chamberlain to the Queen; and at the same time His Majesty was pleas'd to appoint *Henry Bulkley*, Esquire, to be Master of the Houshold; Sir *Stephen Fox*

Fox eldeſt Clerk of the Green-Cloth; Sir *William Boreman* ſecond Clerk of the ſame; Sir *William Churchil* eldeſt Clerk-Comptroller, and Sir *Richard Maſon* youngeſt Clerk-Comptroller; in which Places they ſerv'd the deceaſed King before.

Among the Foreign Ambaſſadors that were ſent from Foreign States and Princes to condole the Death of the late King, and congratulate his Majeſties Acceſſion to the Crown, the firſt that led the way, was the Count *Serclaes de Tilly*, Envoy from the Marquiſs of *Grana*, Governour-General of the *Spaniſh* Netherlands.

The next that appear'd was the Marſhal *de l' Orge*, and the Marquiſs *d' Eſtampes*; the firſt ſent by the King of *France*, the latter by the Duke of *Orleance*. Theſe were followed by Monſieur *d' Ebrenſchell* from the King of *Denmark*, upon the ſame account; and the latter alſo at the ſame time gave notice of the Death of the Queen-Mother.

Other Extraordinary Envoys were likewiſe diſpatch'd away upon the ſame Errand: as Monſieur *de Laundy* from the Duke of *Zell*; Monſieur *Spanhem* from the

the Elector of *Brandenburgh*; the Count *de la Trinitè* from the Duke of *Savoy*; the *Baron* of *Croſeck* from the Duke of *Brunſwick*, and Monſieur *de la Rovere*, Count *de St. Ange* from the Dutcheſs of *Modena*. But the greateſt Honour which the King received, was from the States of *Holland*, who upon the ſame occaſion ſent a ſplendid Embaſſy into *England*, in which were employ'd the *Heer Van Duyvenvourde*, the *Heer Van Citters*, and the *Heer Dyckvelt*, who being receiv'd at *Greenwich* by Sir *Charles Cotterel*, and brought by water in the King's Barge to the *Tower*, at their Landing were received by the Lord *Tenham*, ſaluted with the uſual Diſcharge of Cannon, and from thence conducted in the King's Coach attended by five Coaches of their own, and a great many others, with ſix Horſes apiece, to their Houſe in St. *James*'s Square; and after ſome few days had their publick Audience of both their Majeſties, and the Queen Dowager.

Toward the beginning of *March*, the King iſſued forth a Proclamation, Declaring his Pleaſure touching his Coronation, and

and the Solemnity to be obſerved therein, ſetting forth; That whereas he had reſolved by the favour and bleſſing of God to Celebrate the Solemnity of his Royal Coronation; as alſo the Coronation of the Queen, upon the Twenty third of *April* next enſuing; and foraſmuch as by the ancient Cuſtoms and uſage of the Realm, as alſo in regard of divers Tenures of ſundry Mannors, Lands and other Hereditaments, many of his Loving Subjects did claim, and were bound to perform ſeveral Services on that Day, and at the Time of the Coronation, as in former times their Anceſtors, and they from whom they claim, had done at the Coronations of his Predeceſſors; Therefore, for the preſervation of the Rights and Claims of his Loving Subjects, whom it might concern, He thought fit to ſignifie, that he had authoriſed and appointed by Commiſſion, under the Great Seal, *Francis* Lord *Guilford*, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal; *Laurence* Earl of *Rocheſter*, Lord High Treaſurer; *George* Marquiſs of *Halifax*, Preſident of the Council; *Henry* Earl of *Clarendon*, Lord Privy Seal; *Henry* Duke of *Norfolk*, Earl Marſhal;

James

James Duke of *Ormond*; *Henry* Duke of *Beaufort*, Lord Preſident of *Wales*; *Robert* Earl of *Lindſey*, Lord Great Chamberlain of *England*; *Henry* Earl of *Arlington*, Lord Chamberlain of the Houſhold; *Aubrey* Earl of *Oxford*, *Theophilus* Earl of *Huntington*, *Robert* Earl of *Sunderland*, *Robert* Earl of *Aliſbury*, *John* Earl of *Radnor*, *George* Lord *Dartmouth*, *Sidney* Lord *Godolphin*, Sir *George Jefferies*, Chief Juſtice of the Kings Bench, and Sir *Thomas Jones* Chief Juſtice of the Common Pleas, or any Three or more of them to receive, hear, and determine the Petitions and Claims which would be exhibited to them, concerning the Services to be by them performed at the ſaid Coronation; ſtraightly charging and commanding all Perſons, of what Rank or Quality ſoever they were, to give their attendance according to the Summons to them directed.

In the mean time the King, having reſolv'd to make ſome Alterations in *Ireland*, new Orders were ſent to *Dublin*; in purſuance of which, upon the 27 of *March*, his Grace the Duke of *Ormond* deliver'd up the Sword to the Lord Archbiſhop of *Armagh*, Lord Primate and Chancellor of that

that Kingdom, and *Arthur* Earl of *Granard*, under the Title of Lords Juſtices; and the next Morning the Council being conven'd, in purſuance of the Kings Orders to that purpoſe, was diſſolv'd, and a new Council appointed, conſiſting of the Lord Primate, the Archbiſhop of *Dublin*, the Lord High-Treaſurer, the two Chief Juſtices of the Kings Bench and Common Pleas, the Lieutenant General of the Army, the Collonel of the Guards, the Duke of *Ormond*; the Earls of *Thomond*, *Roſcommon*, *Arglaſs*, *Drogheda*, and *Longford*; the Lords *Fitzharding* and *Bleſington*, *Robert Fitzgerald* Eſq; Sir *Charles Fielding*, Sir *Richard Reynolds*, Sir *Thomas Newcomen*, Sir *Robert Hamilton*; *Adam Loftus*, and *Lemuel Kingdon* Eſquires. After which the Duke of *Ormond* came over loaden with Addreſſes from almoſt all parts of *Ireland*, of which it would be too tedious here to give a particular Bedroll.

Much about the ſame time came forth two Proclamations, the one to prohibit any Perſons whatever to trade within the Limits aſſign'd to the Royal *African* Company, excepting only ſuch as were Members of the ſaid Society; the other to reſtrain all Perſons

Perſons but the Members and Agents of the *Eaſt India* Company to Trade in the *Eaſt Indies*, and to recal ſuch as were there without permiſſion of the Company in *London*.

Nor muſt we here omit a pretty kind of paſſage that happen'd about this time: For the Earl of *Peterborough* having commenc'd an Action againſt one *Samuel Heyrick* a Bookſeller of *London*, upon the Statute of *Scandalum Magnatum*, for Printing and Publiſhing a ſcandalous Libel, as it was then ſuggeſted, call'd *Dangerfield's* Particular Narrative, containing, as it was averr'd, ſeveral Scandalous Expreſſions in derogation of his Lordſhips Honour, had recover'd at the Aſſizes at *Northampton* Five thouſand Pound Damages. But ſuch was the Clemency of his Lordſhip, that being certifi'd of the Loyalty and Honeſty of the ſaid *Samuel Heyrick*, upon his humble ſubmiſſion, his Lordſhip remitted the ſaid Damages for a much ſmaller Acknowledgment, and ſtopt all farther Proceedings.

But now the Twenty third of *April* being come, the Coronation of the King and Queen was perform'd at *Weſtminſter* after the following manner.

The

The King and Queen being come from *White-Hall* to the Palace at *Weſtminſter*, where the Nobility and others, who were to go into the Proceeding were met, came down in State from the Lords Houſe into *Weſtminſter Hall*, about Eleven of the Clock in the Forenoon; and being ſeated upon the Throne there, the Sword of State, the Sword *Curtana*, and the two Pointed Swords, together with the Gold Spurs, were preſented to the King, and laid upon the Table before him.

Then the Dean and Prebends of *Weſtminſter*, having before brought the Crown and other *Regalia* in ſolemn Proceſſion from the Collegiate Church, came into the Hall, and preſented them ſeverally to the King; after which being laid upon the Table, they were deliver'd, together with the four Swords and Spurs, to the Lords appointed to carry them in the Proceſſion; which began in this manner.

Firſt Drums and Trumpets; then the ſix Clerks in Chancery, Chaplains having Dignities; Aldermen of *London*, and Maſters in Chancery, four a breaſt: In which Order all the reſt of the Proceeding

ceeding follow'd; then Serjeants at Law and others of the Long Robe; Squires of the Body; Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber; Judges and Chief Juſtices: Then the Children of the Chappel, Quoir of *Weſtminſter*, Gentlemen of the Chappel; Prebends and Dean of *Weſtminſter*; Maſter of the Jewel Houſe, and Privy Councellors not Peers: Next two Officers at Arms; then Baroneſſes, Barons, Biſhops: Two other Officers at Arms; Viſcounteſſes, Viſcounts: Two Heralds at Arms; Counteſſes and Earls: Two more Heralds at Arms, then a Marchioneſs: Heralds at Arms; Dutcheſſes, Dukes: Next the two Provincial Kings at Arms, after whom the Great Officers and Arch-Biſhops; then two Perſons in Robes of State, repreſenting the Dukes of *Aquitain* and *Normandy*.

Then the Queens Vice Chamberlain, and three Noblemen carrying her Majeſties Regalia; that is to ſay, the Earl of *Dorſet* carry'd the Ivory Rod; the Earl of *Rutland* the Scepter, and the Duke of *Beaufort* the Crown. After them follow'd the Queen her ſelf, aſſiſted by the Biſhops of *London* and *Wincheſter*,

Winchester, under a Rich Canopy supported by sixteen Barons of the Cinque Ports; the Train being born by the young Dutchess of *Norfolk*, assisted by four Earls Daughters, attended by two Ladies of the Bedchamber, and two Women of the Bedchamber.

After these the Noblemen that bore the King's Regalia; that is to say, the Earl of *Alisbury* bearing St. *Edward*'s Staff; the Lord *Grey* the Spurs; the Earl of *Peterborough* the Scepter with the Cross: Next the Earl of *Pembroke* bore the third Sword: the Earl of *Darby* the second, and between them the Earl of *Shrewsbury* bearing *Curtana*, or the Pointless Sword: Then *Garter*, between the Usher of the Black Rod and the Lord Mayor of *London*: Then the Lord Great Chamberlain single: Then the Earl of *Oxford* bearing the Sword of State, between the Duke of *Grafton*, Lord High Constable, and the Duke of *Norfolk* Earl Marshall: Then the Duke of *Ormond*, bearing St. *Edward*'s Crown, between the Duke of *Somerset* bearing the Globe, and the Duke of *Albemarle* bearing the Scepter with the Dove.

After theſe came the King himſelf, aſſiſted by the Biſhops of *Durham* and *Bath*, under a Rich Canopy, born in like manner by ſixteen Barons of the Cinque Ports; the Train born by four Earls Eldeſt Sons, aſſiſted by the Maſter of the Robes, follow'd by the Duke of *Northumberland*, Captain of the Horſe-Guard in Waiting, between the Earl of *Huntington* Captain of the Band of Penſioners, and Viſcount *Grandiſon* Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard, cloſing the Proceeding. The Serjeants at Arms went in two Claſſes before their Majeſties, and the Gentlemen Penſioners on each ſide the Canopies.

In this manner the King and Queen array'd in their Royal Robes furr'd with Ermins, the King with a Velvet Cap, and the Queen with a Rich Circle of Gold on her Head, all the Nobility in Robes of Crimſon Velvet, with their Caps and Coronets in their Hands, and the reſt who form'd the Proceeding being richly habited, or elſe wearing their peculiar Robes, proceeded on foot upon blew Cloth, ſpread from the Steps of the Throne

in

in *Weſtminſter* Hall to the Steps of the Theater in the Quoir of Saint *Peter*'s *Weſtminſter*, the whole Paſſage being rail'd in, and guarded by His Majeſties Horſe and Foot Guards.

So ſoon as they enter'd the Church, and that the Nobility and others were all duly plac'd, their Majeſties aſcended the Theater, and repair'd to their private Devotions on the *Eaſt* part thereof, and then ſeated themſelves in their Chairs of State. Then follow'd the Recognition; and after an *Anthem*, the King and Queen came to the Altar and made their firſt Oblation; at what time the Lords who carried the Regalia preſented them at the Altar, to be there depoſited. Then was the *Litany* ſung by two Biſhops; which being ended, the Biſhop of *Ely* began the Sermon; after the concluſion of which, the King took the accuſtom'd Oath. And then the *Veni Creator* being ſung, and the King diſrob'd of his Mantle and Surcoat, he was Anointed and veſted with all the Sacred Habit in King *Edward*'s Chair. Which done, the Crown was put on juſt at three of the Clock; at what time all the People ſhouted, the

the Drums beat, the Trumpets ſounded, the Great Guns in St. *James*'s Park, and at the Tower, were all diſcharged, and all the Peers put on their Coronets.

The King being thus crown'd, and having been farther inveſted with the Ring, receiv'd both the Scepters, made his ſecond Oblation, and being again reſeated in King *Edward*'s Chair, vouchſafed to kiſs the Archbiſhops and Biſhops. After which, *Te Deum* being ſung, he aſcended the Royal Throne: and no ſooner was he enthron'd, but the Archbiſhops and Biſhops, in token of Homage, kiſs'd the King's Cheek, and then all the Lords Temporal pay'd their ſeveral Homages by doing the like, and touching his Crown: during which time the Treaſurer of the Houſhold threw about the Coronation Medals.

Then follow'd the Coronation of the Queen; at which time the Ladies alſo put on their Coronets, as the Lords had done before at the Kings. And then the Queen having receiv'd into her Hands the Scepter and Ivory Rod, was conducted to her Royal Seat upon the Throne.

The King and Queen being thus enthron'd, after the ſinging of an Anthem, the Archbiſhop ending with the *Benediction*, the King and Queen went in ſtate into King *Edward*'s Chappel, where the King being deveſted of St. *Edward*'s Robes, and attired in his Royal Robes of Purple Velvet, the whole Aſſembly, except thoſe that belong'd to the Church of *Weſtminſter*, return'd in the ſame order as they came, to *Weſtminſter-Hall*, their Majeſties and all the Nobility wearing their Crowns and Coronets on their Heads; and being entred the Hall, were conducted to their ſeveral Tables to Dinner. The firſt Courſe for their Majeſties Table was ſerved up with the uſual Ceremony, the Lord High Steward and the Lord High Conſtable riding in on Horſeback before it: And before the ſecond Courſe was ſerv'd up, Sir *Charles Dymmock*, the Kings Champion, in compleat Armour, accompany'd by the Lord High Steward and Earl Marſhal, all on Horſeback, perform'd the uſual Ceremony of the Challenge. After which, the Officers of Arms proclaim'd the King's Titles

tles in *Latin*, *French*, and *Engliſh* after the uſual manner.

While all the Cities and conſiderable Towns in *England*, upon the News of this Coronation, ſeem'd to be overwhelm'd with Joy; Feaſting, Banqueting, Carouſing, and filling the Court with Addreſſes of their Loyalty; the Parliament ſitting down in *Scotland* the Twenty third of *April*, which was the day of the Coronation, full of Expectations of the News, prepared to receive it with all the Devotion imaginable.

In order to this, a Letter was read, which had been directed from the King to the Parliament, bearing date the Twenty eighth of *March*, in the firſt Year of his Reign, ſetting forth, That the many Experiences he had of the Loyalty and exemplary forwardneſs of his Ancient Kingdom, by their Repreſentatives aſſembled in Parliament, in the Reign of his Brother, made him deſirous to call them together at the beginning of his Reign, to give them an opportunity not only of ſhewing their Duty, but alſo to be Exemplary to others in their Demonſtrations of Affection to his Perſon, and Compliance with

his Deſires. But that what he had to propoſe to them at that time, was this, which was both neceſſary as well for his ſafety as ſervice, and had a greater tendency toward the ſecuring their own Priviledges and Properties, than the aggrandizing his Power; which however he was reſolv'd to maintain in its greateſt Luſtre, that he might the better be enabled to protect and defend their Religion Eſtabliſh'd by Law, their Rights and Properties againſt Fanatical Contrivances, Murtherers and Aſſaſſins, who had brought them into ſuch Difficulties, which only the ſteddy Reſolutions of his Brother, and thoſe employ'd by him, could have ſav'd them from. That nothing had been left undone by thoſe inhuman Traitors to over-turn their Peace; and therefore he hoped they would be wanting in nothing to ſecure themſelves and Him. Which things being of ſuch Importance, he was reſolv'd in Perſon to have propos'd them the needful Remedies; but that being now impoſſible, he had ſent among them the Duke of *Queensberry*, whom he had inſtructed in all things relating to his Service, and their own Proſperity, not doubting of their

their Compliance and Aſſiſtance in all thoſe matters wherein the ſaid Duke was inſtructed.

This Letter being read, the Lord High Commiſſioners ſpoke to this effect.

In the firſt place, That by the King's ſending to them ſo ſoon for their Advice, they were to be fully convinc'd not only of the great Confidence he had in their Loyalty, and their good Example to his other Dominions, but alſo how fully he would make good his Royal Word and Declaration to follow the Example of his Brother's quiet and peaceful Reign.

In the next place he aſſured them of his Princely Reſolutions to protect and maintain the Government of the Church as by Law Eſtabliſh'd; and that he would take care of the Perſons and Concerns of the regular Clergy.

That he would maintain their Rights and Properties according to the Eſtabliſh'd Law of the Kingdom, and would not allow of any Arbitrary Oppreſſions either in Souldiers or others: and that he would condeſcend as far as juſtly could be deſired or expected from him, in the buſineſs of the Exciſe and Militia.

On the other ſide, That the King expected from them to aſſert the Rights and Prerogatives of the Crown, and to eſtabliſh the Revenues as amply upon him and his lawful Succeſſors, as it was enjoy'd by his Brother, or any of his Predeceſſors. In the next place, That effectual means might be fallen upon to deſtroy that Deſparate and Fanatical Party which had brought the Kingdom to the brink of Ruin and Diſgrace.

After this, the Lord Chancellor put them in mind what Diſorders, Diviſiſions, and Animoſities had been among them, before the King, when Duke, was ſent into the Kingdom; and by what eaſie gentle ways he brought about that Unity which the Kingdom was beginning to deſpair of; and therefore deſired them with all the Eloquence he was able to expreſs, to ſerve his Majeſty, and promote his Intereſt by deſtroying a Baſtardly Brood of Villainous men, who of late, to the Reproach of *Scotland*, and of Human Nature it ſelf, maintain'd Principles, and ventur'd upon Practices not to be named among any who had ever heard of Government, much leſs of Religion.

And

And to encourage them the more to do all they could toward the Service and Honour of ſo Glorious a Monarch, he deſired them to conſider his perſonal Advantages, whether in what related to War or Peace; His Experience both in Arms and Courts both at home and abroad; his exact Honeſty, his Temperance and Sobriety, his indefatigable Diligence, and his undaunted Courage upon all Occaſions: Adding withal, that as he gave to Subjects the greateſt Example of Loyalty and Obedience while he was one himſelf, ſo he was now an Example to all Kings of his Love, his Clemency, and his Care towards his People.

The Parliament having heard theſe two Speeches, reſolv'd not to be out-done in Panegyricks, and therefore return'd an Anſwer to the King's Letter to this effect.

That his gracious and kind Remembrance of the Service done by his Ancient Kingdom to his Brother of ever glorious Memory, ſhould rather raiſe in them ardent deſires to exceed whatever they had formerly done, than to look upon them as deſerving the Eſteem

he was pleaſed to expreſs of them. That the Death of their Excellent Monarch was lamented by them to all the Degrees of Grief, which were conſiſtent with their great Joy for the Succeſſion of his Moſt Sacred Majeſty, who had not only continued but ſecured the Happineſs which his Brother's Wiſdom, Juſtice, and Clemency had procured them. That being the firſt Parliament which met by his Authority, he might be confident they would offer ſuch Laws as might beſt ſecure his Perſon, the Royal Family and Government; and that they would be ſo exemplarily Loyal, as to raiſe his Honour and Greatneſs to the utmoſt of their Power. And laſtly, That they would leave nothing undone for the Extirpation of Phanaticiſm, and for detecting and puniſhing the late Conſpirators.

Having thus given the King good Words, they proceed to Acts. And firſt, having two ſuch good Foundations, as the King's Declaration and Promiſes, they paſs an Act, wherein the King is declared to aſſent with his Eſtates in Parliament conven'd, to ratifie and confirm all Acts and Statutes formerly paſs'd

paſs'd for the Security, Liberty and Freedom of the true Church of God, and the Proteſtant Religion preſently profeſs'd within the Kingdom, in their whole ſtrength and tenor, as if they were particularly ſet down and expreſs'd in the Act.

By a ſecond Act they annexed, united, and incorporated the Exciſe of Foreign and In-land Commodities to the Crown of *Scotland* for ever.

By a third Act they ordain'd, That all ſuch Perſons as being cited in Caſes of Treaſon, Field or Houſe-Conventicles, or Church-Irregularities, ſhould refuſe to give Teſtimony, ſhould be liable to be puniſh'd as guilty of thoſe Crimes reſpectively in which they refus'd to be Witneſſes.

After which a Proclamation was iſſued forth for putting the Kingdom of *Scotland*, into a poſture of Defence againſt the Enemies of the King and Government; to that purpoſe requiring and commanding all and every the Subjects of the Kingdom of *Scotland* to be in a readineſs in their beſt Arms to aſſiſt the King againſt all Commotions and Inſurrections whatever, as

they ſhould be advertiz'd, and to furniſh themſelves with fourteen days Proviſion, every one to march when and where the Privy-Council ſhould order.

Requiring alſo all ſuch as ſhould live near the Sea-Coaſt, ſo ſoon as they ſhould hear of the Arrival of any Veſſels at any Ports, Creeks, or Harbours, with Men, Arms, or Ammunition, to riſe in their beſt Arms, and beat them off, or ſeize and ſecure them, and give immediate notice thereof to the Privy-Council; promiſing withal, to indemnifie and for ever fully pardon them for ſo doing, whatever Slaughter or Bloodſhed they ſhould commit: Withal, inflicting ſevere Puniſhments upon all Perſons that ſhould harbour or relieve any Traytors or Rebels coming upon their Lands.

Which Proclamation was grounded upon the Inſurrection of thoſe People that were diſperſed by the Duke of *Monmouth*, whom the Proclamation calls *Trayterous Conſpirators againſt the life of* Charles II. *the Deſtruction of the Ancient Britiſh Monarchy, and who ſtill continued the ſame Fury againſt K.* James *and his Royal Government.*

And

And now we come to one or two of the moſt ſurprizing Tryals in the World; ſuch a piece of awkard Juſtice hardly to be parallell'd in Story, to try a Perſon, who had with the hazard of his Life diſcover'd a moſt damnable Popiſh Plot againſt the Government and Proteſtant Religion, for Perjury, under a Popiſh King, ſuſpected, when Duke of *York*, to be concern'd in the carrying on of the ſame Plot, by a pickt Jury, and the Teſtimony of Popiſh Partial Witneſſes, whoſe Evidence had already been hiſs'd out of Court, under the management of a Partial Judge, who only ſtudy'd by Arbitrary Sentences to pleaſe and gratifie the humour of a Popiſh Prince. Theſe were the two Tryals of Doctor *Oats* upon the Eighth and Ninth of *May*. At what time being brought to the Bar of the King's Bench, the firſt Indictment brought againſt him was, for ſwearing that there was a Conſult of Jeſuits held at the White Horſe Tavern in the *Strand*, where *Ireland* and ſeveral other Jeſuits were preſent, and their Buſineſs was to conſult, how they might murder and deſtroy the King and ſubvert the Government, and there they

came

came to a Reſolution, that *Pickering* and *Groves* ſhould kill the King; and that he was preſent at the Debate, and carry'd the Reſolution from Chamber to Chamber, where they had ſeparated themſelves in leſſer numbers, and that there he ſaw the ſaid Reſolution ſign'd. To make this a Perjury, they were to prove that Doctor *Oats* was all that time at St. *Omers*. Now here was the pleaſant ſport, or rather topſie turvy Practice of *Weſtminſter Hall*, to ſee notorious Papiſts, full of Malice and Revenge, that had already been twice baffled in open Court, brought in again, and allow'd for lawful Teſtimony againſt the Doctor, and cheriſh'd in a Proteſtant Court of Juſtice, by Judges that pretended to be Proteſtants themſelves.

To prove that Doctor *Oats* did give his Teſtimony in the Court againſt *Ireland* and the reſt, they brought one *Foſter*, who had been upon the *Jury*, and had given his verdict againſt the Jeſuits, which he then ſneakingly, if it may not be accounted knaviſhly ſaid, was one of his Unhappineſſes.

To prove he was at St. *Omers* all the while that the Doctor ſaid he was in *London*, they brought *Hilſley*, *Dorrel*, *Oſborn*,

Oſborn, *Bournaby* a Jeſuite, *Pool* of the Order of the *Virgin Mary*, *Thornton*, *Conway*, *Haggerſtone* a Jeſuite, *Beeſton*, *Clement Smith*, *Price*, *Doddington*, *Gerrard* a Jeſuite, *Arundel*, *Chriſtopher Turbervil*, *Clavering*, *Copley* and others, all notorious Papiſts, and ſuch as acknowledged themſelves for ſuch in open Court, who all ſwore that the Doctor came to St. *Omers* in *December* 77. and was never out of the College but three days till *July* 78. and indeed they ſwore it home, but with thoſe many ſcurrilous Reflections upon the Doctor, as manifeſted that they ſwore rather out of Revenge and Embitterment, than Conſcience.

In anſwer to this, the Doctor produced ſufficient Proteſtant Evidence, who ſwore they ſaw him in *London* both in *April* and the beginning of *May*; but they were derided by the Chief Juſtice.

The Doctor farther appeal'd to the Court, whether a Papiſt, in Caſe of Religion, might be believed and receiv'd as a good Witneſs. The Chief Juſtice affirm'd that a Papiſt, without any other legal Objection, was a good Witneſs;

Witneſs; and *Withen's* ask'd the Doctor, whether he thought he came there to Preach? But the Doctor farther inſiſting upon the Queſtion, demanded it as his right to be heard by Council, as to his exception againſt his Witneſſes, but was ſtill over-rul'd very imperiouſly by the Chief Juſtice; upon which the Doctor appeal'd to all the Hearers, whether he had Juſtice done him or no; which put his Lordſhip into ſuch a violent Paſſion, hardly parallel'd, to have proceeded from a Chriſtian Judge upon a Bench, in Hiſtory. The ſtorm being over, the Doctor cited the Opinion of the Lord *Coke*, That a Popiſh Recuſant was not to be admitted as a Witneſs, not ſo much as between Party and Party. But this would not do.

The Doctor farther urg'd, that they were bred up in a Seminary againſt Law, for which their Friends were to be puniſh'd. To which the Chief Juſtice replying, That ſo was a Diſſenter bred up againſt Law; and the Doctor returning upon him, That he had not offer'd any Diſſenter in Evidence; the Chief Juſtice derided his Witneſſes calling them *Goodwife Mayo* and her Companions,

panions, *excellent Proteſtants without all queſtion.*

Then the Doctor urg'd the Statute of the 27. of *Eliz. c.* 2. againſt Jeſuits, Seminary Prieſts, and other ſuch like Diſobedient Perſons. In anſwer to which, the Chief Juſtice ask'd him whether the Witneſſes own'd themſelves to be Prieſts and Jeſuits.

The Doctor would have offer'd the Statute of the third year of *Charles* the Firſt *cap.* 2. but that would not be admitted.

The next thing which the Doctor Pleaded, was the Caſe of the Earl of *Shaftsbury*, when charg'd with High Treaſon and committed to the Tower; who upon his acquittal, moving that he might have liberty to bring an Indictment of Perjury againſt the Witneſſes that accus'd him, the Court over-rul'd the Motion, becauſe they would not have the Kings Evidence endicted for Perjury, nor the Popiſh Plot call'd in Queſtion. But the Chief Juſtice told him that was nothing to the purpoſe neither.

After this the Doctor argu'd that the Evidence upon which he was Indicted of Perjury, was the ſame which had been

been deliver'd ſix years before at *Whitebread's* Tryal, and afterwards at *Langhorn's*, and ſixteen Witneſſes produc'd againſt him, which were not then receiv'd. Therefore if the evidence he then gave was then believ'd, he could not dream what new objection ſhould ariſe againſt it, which had not been hinted and anſwer'd. 'Tis true, he told the Court he had call'd ſome Noble Lords to teſtifie for him, but found either diſtance of Time had wrought upon their Memories, or the difference of the Seaſon had chang'd their Opinions.

So that ſeeing it was in vain to ſtrive againſt the Stream of the Chief Juſtices Paſſion, (for even *Wakeman* and *Caſtlemain* were admitted as Evidence againſt him) he concluded, ſince he had not Liberty to argue thoſe things which were moſt Material for his Defence, with an Appeal to the Great God of Heaven and Earth, the Judge of all, and in his Preſence and before all the Auditory, avow'd his Evidence of the Popiſh Plot, all, and every part of it, to be nothing but true; expecting from Almighty God the Vindication of his Integrity and Innocence.

Thereupon

Thereupon the Jury withdrawing for a quarter of an Hour, return'd and brought the Doctor in Guilty. Nor indeed could the Doctor expect leſs, if the reſt of the Jury were like their Foreman.

The ſecond Indictment, which was brought againſt the Doctor the next day, was for ſwearing at the Tryal of *Ireland*, that *Ireland* was in Town within the Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter* upon the firſt or ſecond day of *September* 78. and upon the eighth and twelfth of *Auguſt*; whereas in truth he was not in Town upon any of theſe days.

For the Proof of which pretended Perjury, the ſame Methods were us'd as had been done in the Tryal the day before, by bringing in a Crowd of Popiſh Evidence, Malicious and Revengeful, and as eager to ſtifle the Villany of their Darling Plot, as the Doctor had been to diſcover it; and ſome of them, ſuch whoſe Teſtimony at the ſame Tryal to evince the Doctor's Evidence, had been rejected in the time of Proteſtantiſm; but was now conjur'd up again to ſerve the Popiſh Cauſe. The firſt was Mrs. *Ireland*, the Jeſuits Siſter; Mrs. *Ireland*'s Mother; Mrs. *Duddle*, Mrs. *Quino*;

Quino; the Lord *Aſton*, Sir *Edward Southcot*, Mr. *John Southcot*, *Harriſon* the Lord *Aſton*'s Coachman, *George Hobſon*, *George North*, *Andrew Wetton*, Mrs. *Harwell*, Mrs. *Ruſhton*, Mrs. *Winford*, Mrs. *Stanley*, Mrs. *Purcell*, Mr. *Stamford*, Mrs. *Fowler*, the two *Giffords*, Mrs. *Keeling*, with ſeveral others, all *Roman Catholicks*, of whom the Doctor upon his Tryal gave a true Character, that they were all Popiſh Traitors who would ſwear any thing, and ſuborn Witneſſes upon Witneſſes againſt him, to ſtifle the Plot.

In anſwer to this ſhoal of Witneſſes, the Doctor pleaded that it was a hard caſe, for a Man after ſix years, to be Indicted for a Circumſtance of time.

After that the Doctor produc'd the Proteſtation of dying *Bedlo*, that all he had ſworn concerning the Plot was true; and that he was one that ſwore that *Ireland* was in Town either the beginning of *September*, or latter end of *Auguſt*; which done the Dr. call'd ſeveral Witneſſes, but few appear'd, and thoſe ſuch as did him little good; and therefore he laid the ſtreſs of his Plea upon the Records of the Attainder and Execution of *Ireland* and *Whitebread*, &c. deſiring the Court

Court and the Jury to conſider the hardneſs of his Caſe, in regard that his Witneſſes either could not be found, or elſe were ſuch, as conſidering the Times, durſt not appear in his behalf; and therefore hop'd they would not let him be injur'd by a number of falſe Witneſſes, and Papiſts that were Parties.

Upon *Munday* the Twenty ſixth of *May*, the Dr. was brought up again to the Kings Bench Bar, where the Doctor being ask'd what he could ſay in arreſt of Judgment, he mov'd for longer time to prepare his Council what to ſay in his behalf; but that being deni'd him, and no Council appearing for him, he put in four Exceptions himſelf.

1. That a Witneſs ſworn on the behalf of the King, in a Proceſs of High Treaſon could not be puniſh'd for Perjury by the King.

2. That it did not appear, that the Indictments of *Ireland*, found in *Middleſex*, were legally tranſmitted to *London*, and conſequently that all the Proceedings thereupon were *coram non Judice*.

3. That the Perjuries aſſign'd were foreign to the Iſſue.

4. That

4. That it was *Reſolutio ſignat* in that part of the Indictment, that mentions what the Defendant ſwore; and that in the Perjury aſſign'd 'twas *Reſolutio ſignand*; which was no good Aſſignment to the Perjury.

But theſe Exceptions being over-rul'd by the Court, as of no weight or colour, as it was then pretended; Judge *Withens*, after the Judges had laid their heads a little while together, proceeded to give Sentence.

That the Doctor ſhould pay a Thouſand Marks upon each Indictment.

That he ſhould be ſtript of all his Canonical Habit.

That he ſhould ſtand upon the Pillory and in the Pillory before *Weſtminſter Hall* Gate, upon the next *Munday* for an hours time, with a Paper over his Head, after he had walk'd with it about all the Courts in *Weſtminſter Hall*, declaring his Crimes.

That upon the ſecond Indictment, he ſhould ſtand the next day in the Pillory at the *Royal Exchange*, for the ſpace of an hour, with the ſame Inſcription.

That the next day he ſhould be whipt from *Aldgate* to *Newgate*; and upon *Friday*

Friday from *Newgate* to *Tyburn*, by the hands of the Common Hangman.

Then the Mercileſs Judge proceeding, But Mr. *Oats*, ſaid he, we cannot but remember, there were ſeveral particular times, about which you ſwore falſe; and therefore as Annual Commemorations, that it may be known to all People as long as you live, we have taken care of you for an Annual Puniſhment. To which purpoſe he farther pronounc'd, That upon the 24. of *April*, every year as long as he liv'd, he ſhould ſtand in the Pillory at *Tyburn*, juſt oppoſite to the Gallows for the ſpace of an hour.

The ſame, before *Weſtminſter Hall* Gate, every year upon the Ninth of *Auguſt*, as long as he liv'd.

The ſame, at *Charing Croſs*, every year upon the Tenth of *Auguſt*.

The like over againſt the *Temple* Gate, upon the Eleventh of *Auguſt* every year.

And laſtly, the ſame upon the Second of *September* at the *Royal Exchange*; and to be committed cloſe Priſoner as long as he liv'd.

And as if the Judge himſelf had been concern'd in the Revenge of the Papiſts, for

for the Doctors Diſcovery of the Plot; he farther told him openly, that if it had been in his power to have carried it farther, he would have been willing to have given Judgment of Death upon him; for he was ſure the Doctor deſerved it.

All which extremity of Cruelty and Ignominy, the Doctor endured with ſuch a Courage and Fortitude, as did the Papiſts more miſchief than all his Evidence had done before; to the great regret of his Adverſaries and ſhame of his Judges.

Upon the Twenty ſixth of *May* 1685. the Parliament met at *Weſtminſter*. At what time the Commons being ſent for up to the Houſe of Lords to attend the King who was ſeated upon his Throne in his Royal Robes with the uſual Solemnity, the Lord Keeper declar'd to them his pleaſure, to defer ſpeaking to them, till the Members of both Houſes had taken the Oaths appointed to be taken by Act of Parliament; after which the King would declare his mind to them. Farther he acquainted them, that it was the King's Pleaſure that the Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons ſhould go apart, and proceed

ceed to the choice of their Speaker. Upon which, returning to their Houſe, they unanimouſly made choice of Sir *John Trevor*, one of the King's Council at Law, who being the ſame Afternoon preſented to the King in the Houſe of Lords, was confirm'd by Royal Approbation.

Some few days after, the King having notice that the Ceremony of taking the Oaths was over, went to the Houſe of Lords, and there delivered himſelf to both Houſes in the following Speech.

'After it had pleaſed Almighty God 'to take to his Mercy the late King, 'my Deareſt Brother, and to bring me 'to the peaceable Poſſeſſion of the Throne 'of my Anceſtors, I immediately reſolv'd 'to call a Parliament, as the beſt means 'to ſettle every thing upon thoſe Founda-'tions that might make my Reign both 'eaſie and happy to you: toward which 'I am diſpoſed to contribute all that is 'fit for me to do. What I ſaid to my 'Privy-Council at my firſt coming there, 'I am deſirous to renew to you; where-'in I freely declare my Opinion con-'cerning the Principles of the Church 'of *England*, whoſe Members have ſhewn

'themſelves

'themſelves ſo eminently Loyal in the 'worſt of Times, in defence of my Fa- 'ther, and ſupport of my Brother of 'Bleſſed Memory, that I will always 'take care to ſupport and defend it. 'I will make it my Endeavour to pre- 'ſerve this Government both in Church 'and State, as it is by Law eſtabliſhed. 'And as I will never depart from the juſt 'Rights and Prerogatives of the Crown, 'ſo will I never invade any man's Pro- 'perty. And you may be ſure, that ha- 'ving heretofore ventur'd my Life in 'defence of this Realm, I ſhall ſtill go 'as far as any Man in preſerving it in all 'its juſt Rights and Liberties. And ha- 'ving given you this Aſſurance of the 'care I will have of your Religion and 'Property, which I have choſen to do 'in the ſame words I uſed at my firſt 'coming to the Crown, the better to evi- 'dence to you that I ſpoke them not by 'chance, and conſequently that you may 'the more firmly rely upon a Promiſe ſo 'ſolemnly made, I cannot doubt that I 'ſhall fail of ſuitable Returns from you, 'with all imaginable Duty and Kind- 'neſs on your part, and particularly in 'what relates to the ſetling my Reve-

'nue,

'nue, and continuing it during my life, as it
'was in the time of the King my Brother.
'I might uſe many Arguments to enforce
'this Demand, from the Benefit of Trade,
'the Support of the Navy, the Neceſſity
'of the Crown, and the Well-being of the
'Government it ſelf, which I muſt not ſuf-
'fer to be precarious. But I am confi-
'dent your own Conſideration of what is
'juſt and reaſonable, will ſuggeſt whate-
'ver might be enlarg'd upon this occaſion.
'There is one popular Argument which I
'fore-ſee may be us'd againſt what I ask
'of you, from the Inclinations men may
'have for frequent Parliaments, which
'ſome men think would be the beſt ſecu-
'red by feeding me from time to time by
'ſuch Proportions as they ſhall think con-
'venient. And this Argument, it being
'the firſt time I ſpeak to you from the
'Throne, I will anſwer once for all; That
'this would be a very improper Method
'to take with Me; and that the beſt way
'to engage Me to meet you often, is al-
'ways to uſe Me well. I expect that you
'will comply with Me in what I have de-
'ſired, and that you will do it ſpeedily, that
'this may be a ſhort Seſſion, and that we
'may meet again to all our Satisfactions.

'I muſt acquaint you, that I have had 'News this Morning from *Scotland*, that '*Argyle* is landed in the *Weſt High-lands*, 'with the men he brought with him from '*Holland*; and that there are two Decla- 'tions publiſh'd, one in the name of all 'thoſe in Arms there, the other in his own. 'It would be too long for me to report 'the ſubſtance of them; it is ſuffici- 'ent to tell ye that I am charged with U- 'ſurpation and Tyranny. The ſhorter of 'them I have directed to be forthwith 'communicated to you; I will take the 'beſt care I can, that this Declaration of 'their Treaſon and Rebellion may meet 'with the Reward it deſerves. And I will 'not doubt but that you all will be the 'more zealous to ſupport the Government, 'and give me my Revenue, as I have de- 'ſir'd it, without delay.

Theſe obliging Expreſſions did ſo take with the Houſe of Commons at that time, that returning to their Houſe, the firſt thing they did, was to order the making a return of their moſt humble and hearty Thanks for his Majeſties moſt gracious Speech and Declaration. And ſuch was the force of thoſe fair Promiſes, tho' never made to be perform'd, that upon taking into

into con ſideration that part of the Speech which related to the King's Revenue, they unanimouſly reſolv'd, That the Reveuue which was granted to the late King, ſhould be ſetled on his preſent Majeſty for his Life, and that a Bill ſhould be brought in for that purpoſe.

In the Afternoon of the ſame day they attended the King in a body in the Banquetting-houſe, to return their Thanks in purſuance of their Forenoons Reſolution.

The Lords alſo reſolv'd upon the following Addreſs,

That whereas the King had been pleaſed to in inform them, that the Earl of *Argyle*, attainted of High Treaſon, was landed with other Rebels in *Scotland*, and was there in actual Rebellion, they were reſolv'd to ſtand by his Majeſty with their Lives and Fortunes, for the Suppreſſion of the ſaid Rebels, and all other his Enemies whatſoever.

The Houſe of Commons alſo, after they had read the Declaration mention'd in the King's Speech, reſolv'd that they would ſtand by, and aſſiſt the King with Life and Fortune againſt *Archibald Campbel*, the pretended Earl of *Argile* and his Adherents, and all others that

ſhould aſſiſt him. And in the Afternoon of the ſame day (ſo quick they were at that time with their Complements) both Houſes attended the King with their Votes and Addreſſes.

In *Scotland* the Parliament was no leſs deſirous to ingratiate themſelves with their new Soveraign, and therefore paſſed two Acts: the one declaring, That whereas the Obſtinacy of the Fanatick Party, notwithſtanding all the Laws formerly made againſt them, was ſuch, as ſtill to keep their Houſe and Field-Conventicles, which were the Nurſeries and Rendevouſes of Rebellion; therefore they ordain'd, That whoever ſhould hereafter preach in any Fanatick Houſe or Field-Conventicle, and ſuch as ſhould be Hearers at ſuch Conventicles, ſhould be puniſhed by Death, and Confiſcation of Goods.

The ſecond Act ſet forth, That the giving or taking the National Covenant, as explained in the year 1638. or of the League and Covenant commonly ſo call'd, or write in defence thereof, ſhould incur the Crime and Pains of Treaſon.

They alſo paſs'd an another Act, wherein they made a dutiful offer to the King

King of two hundred and ſixty thouſand Pounds yearly, to begin at *Whitſontide*, 1685. and to be paid termly at *Whitſontide* and *Martlemas*, during the King's Life.

However, they were not without ſome Confuſion in the midſt of theſe their briſk Reſolutions: For the Earl of *Argile* ſetting ſail, the ſecond of *May*, from the *Vlye* in *Holland*, upon the fifth of the ſame Month appear'd before *Orkney*, where ſending his Secretary and Surgeon aſhore, they were both ſeiz'd by the Inhabitants of the Iſland, and ſent up to the Privy Council at *Edenburgh*. From thence he ſail'd for the Weſt Coaſt of *Scotland*, and landed at *Dunſtafnage* in *Lorn*, a ruinous Caſtle formerly belonging to himſelf, into which he put a Garriſon. From thence proceeding farther up into the Country, he publiſhed his Declaration, entitled, *The Declaration of the Proteſtant People*, that is to ſay, *of the Noblemen, Barons, Gentlemen, Burgeſſes, and Commoners of all ſorts, in Arms within the Kingdom of* Scotland, *with the Concurrence of the true and faithful Paſtors, and of ſeveral Gentlemen of the* Engliſh *Nation joyn'd with them in the ſame Cauſe.* Wherein they ſet forth the great Advantages

the Proteſtant Religion both at home and abroad had had by the ſucceſs of the War againſt *Charles* the Firſt; which Succeſs they aſcribed to the Bleſſing of God, and the Goodneſs of their Cauſe. They cry'd up the Loyalty of the *Scotch* Covenanters; they accuſed the Parliaments of both Kingdoms for reſcinding the Laws which had been made during that War, as alſo for turning out the Nonconformiſt Miniſters. They accuſed the Government of putting men to death contrary to the Law, and deſolating the Churches, changing the Ordinances of God into the Inventions of Men; for conniving at Papiſts, keeping up ſtanding Forces, which they call'd the Bane of Civil Government. They declared againſt the King's Supremacy, and all the Wars againſt the States General of the United Provinces; the Forfeiture of the late Earl of *Argile*, and the Torture of *Spence* and *Caſtares*, by whom was made ſo great a Diſcovery of the late horrid Conſpiracy. They likewiſe declared againſt the Enquiries made into the Inſurrection at *Bothwel-Bridge*, by the Circuit-Courts, which they call'd *Tyranny* and *Popery* twiſted together: They declar'd againſt the King's

King's Aſcention to the Throne, calling him barely *James* Duke of *York*, as being excluded by the Commons of *England*. They alſo declared againſt the Parliament then ſitting in *England*, as being pack'd, caball'd and return'd by Fraud and Injuſtice. For which Reaſons it was that they threw off all Bonds of Subjection to the King, by the name of *James* Duke of *York* and his Accomplices, whom they ſtiled their moſt unnatural and wicked Enemies. Then they ſet forth the Reaſons for their taking up Arms for the Reſtoration and Settlement of the Proteſtant Religion; the Suppreſſion and utter Excluſion of Popery; the reſtoring of all who had been Sufferers for adhering to their Party: Declaring withal, That they will never enter into any Treaty, Capitulation, or Conditions with the King, but proſecute the War with all vigor, till they ſhould attain their Ends; and aſſuring Indempnity to all that ſhould come in and joyn with them againſt a perſecuting Tyrant, and an Apoſtate Party.

This was the Subſtance of the General Declaration, which may be ſaid to be a Declaration of War. The other was in the Earl of *Argile*'s own Name, wherein

he ſet forth, in reference to himſelf, That as he had taken up Arms with thoſe who had appointed him to be their Leader, for no private or perſonal Ends, but only for thoſe contain'd in the Declaration before-mentioned, ſo he claim'd no Intereſt but what he had before the pretended Forfeiture of his Family, and had ſufficient Right to.

He freely forgave all perſonal Injuries againſt his Perſon and Family to thoſe that ſhould not oppoſe him, but concur with him in his preſent Undertaking for the Ends before-mentioned; promiſing farther, upon the Recovery of his Eſtate, to ſatisfie both all his own, and his Father's Debts.

That he had patiently ſuffered an Exilement of three years and a half, according to a Sentence unjuſtly pronounc'd againſt him in the late King's Reign, to whom he had always been truly Loyal; but he being dead, and the Duke of *York* having taken off his Mask, and invaded the Religion and Liberties of the Kingdom, he thought it not only juſt, but his Duty to God and his Country to oppoſe and repreſs his Tyrannies and Uſurpations; inviting and obteſting all

true

true Protestants to concur with him in his Undertaking.

On the other side, the Parliament at *Edenburgh*, in opposition to the Earl, pass'd an Act, That all the Subjects of *Scotland* should take the Oath of Allegiance anew, and assert the Royal Prerogatives whenever they should be requir'd by the Privy-Council, upon pain of Banishment and Imprisonment, or such other Punishments as should be thought fit to be inflicted upon them.

But now to return into *England*; Upon the Eighth of *May*, *T. Dangerfield* was tried at the King's Bench Bar, upon an Information for Writing and Publishing a most villanous and scandalous Libel call'd his *Narrative*, and found Guilty; for that was the necessary Consequence of any man's being tried at that time, if he had done any thing in opposition to the Popish Interest. He had the same whipping as Doctor *Oats*; but returning from his last suffering, was run through the Eye into the Brains, as he rode in the Coach, of which wound he dy'd in a few days. However the Person that did the Fact was hang'd for it upon the same Gallows to which the other had been whipt.

Upon the ſame day alſo in the Afternoon, Mr. *Richard Baxter*, a Learned Divine, and Eminent for his Pious Life and Converſation, was Try'd and Convicted at a *Niſi Prius* at *Guild Hall*, upon an Information for Writing and Publiſhing Scandalous and Seditious Notes upon the New Teſtament. A thing very likely to be done by ſuch a Perſon; but it ſeems that thoſe Arbitrary times could not ſwallow his Divinity.

The ſame day the King coming to the Houſe of Lords, and being ſeated in his Royal Robes, was preſented with an Act for ſettling the Revenue on him for Life, as it had been ſettl'd upon his Brother, to which he immediately gave his Royal Aſſent; and then deliver'd himſelf in the following Speech.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

'I thank you very heartily for the Bill 'you have preſented me this day; and I 'aſſure you the readineſs and chearfulneſs 'that has attended the diſpatch of it, is as 'acceptable to me as the Bill it ſelf. Af'ter ſo happy a beginning, you may be'lieve I would not call upon you unne'ceſſarily

'ceſſarily for an extraordinary Supply. 'But when I tell you that the Stores of 'the Navy and Ordinance are extreamly 'exhauſted: That the Anticipations upon 'ſeveral Branches of the Revenue are 'great and burthenſom. That the Debts 'of the King my Brother to his Servants 'and Family, are ſuch as deſerve Com-'paſſion. That the Rebellion in *Scot-'land*, without putting more weight up-'on it than it really deſerves, muſt oblige 'me to a conſiderable expence, and extra-'ordinary; I am ſure ſuch conſiderations 'will move you to give me an Aid to pro-'vide for theſe things, wherein the Securi-'ty, the Eaſe and Happineſs of my Go-'vernment are ſo much concern'd. But 'above all, I muſt recommend to you the 'care of the Navy, the Strength and Glo-'ry of this Nation, that you will put it 'into ſuch a Condition as may make us 'reſpected and conſider'd abroad. I can-'not expreſs my Concerns upon this Oc-'caſion more ſuitable to my own thoughts 'of it, than by aſſuring you, I have a 'true *Engliſh* Heart, as Jealous of the 'Honour of the Nation as you can be. 'And I pleaſe my ſelf with the hopes, 'that, by Gods Bleſſing and your Aſſiſt-

'ance,

'ance, I may carry the Reputation of it 'yet higher in the World, than ever it 'has been in the time of any of my An-'ceſtors. And as I will not call upon 'you for Supplies, but when they are of 'publick uſe and Advantage; ſo I pro-'miſe you, that what you give me up-'on ſuch Occaſions, ſhall be manag'd 'with good Husbandry. And I will take 'care it ſhall be employ'd to the uſes for 'which I ask them.

Theſe Promiſes ſo noble to outward Appearance, rais'd ſuch great hopes of future Effects, that the Commons returning to their Houſe, immediately reſolv'd to give the King a Supply for the Occaſions mention'd in his Speech.

Upon the firſt of *June* the Princeſs *Anne* of *Denmark* was deliver'd of a Daughter, which was the next day Chriſten'd *Mary*, by the Biſhop of *London*; the Earl of *Rochester*, Lord High-Treaſurer of *England*, being Godfather, and the Princeſs of *Orange* (the Counteſs of *Clarendon* ſtanding for her Royal Highneſs) and the Dutcheſs of *Grafton* being Godmothers.

About this time was publiſh'd an Advertiſement to give notice, That *Francis Charleton*

Charleton Eſquire, Major *Wildman*, *John Trenchard* Eſquire, and Captain *Edward Matthews*, againſt whom Warrants had been iſſued out by the Secretary of State, were fled from their Houſes and Lodgings, and abſconded themſelves, and therefore all People that could give intelligence where they conceal'd themſelves, were required to make diſcovery of them, either to the Secretaries, or to the next Juſtice of the Peace, in order to their Apprehenſion.

And now comes one of the moſt remarkable Tranſactions upon the Stage which happen'd in this Kings Reign.

For upon the Thirteenth of *June* the King receiv'd an Expreſs from the Mayor of *Lime*, that the *Thurſday* before, there appear'd three Ships off of that place, and that about ſeven of the Clock in the Evening, the Duke of *Monmouth* was landed with about 150 Men; with which he had poſſeſs'd himſelf of the Town, and had ſent ſome of his Number into the Neighbouring Counties, to raiſe the People. Upon this a Proclamation was iſſu'd forth immediately, Declaring, that whereas the King had receiv'd certain Information, that the

Duke

Duke of *Monmouth*, the Lord *Grey*, and ſeveral others, were landed at *Lime* in a hoſtile manner, and had poſſeſs'd themſelves of the Town, and had ſent ſeveral of their Accomplices into the Adjacent Counties, to excite the People to join with them; therefore he declared the ſaid Duke of *Monmouth*, and all his Adherents and Abbettors, Traytors and Rebels, and requir'd the Deputy Lieutenants and other Officers to apprehend them as Traitors; which was no more than was to be expected. But that which the Duke was cenſur'd for, was his Landing ſo unſeaſonably, at a time when the Parliament was ſitting, and ſo charm'd with the Great Promiſes which the King had made.

For no ſooner had the King imparted his Intelligence to both Houſes, but the Lords preſent him with the following Addreſs.

That whereas his Majeſty had been pleas'd to impart to them his Intelligence of the Duke of *Monmouth*'s being landed at *Lime* in *Dorſetſhire*, and that he had poſſeſs'd himſelf of the Town, they humbly offer'd to aſſiſt and ſtand by him with their Lives

Lives and Fortunes againſt the ſaid Duke, and all Rebels and Traitors, and all other his Enemies whatſoever.

The Commons alſo, upon the ſame Intelligence being communicated to them by the Earl of *Middleton*, aſſur'd the King that they were, and always would be ready to ſtand by and aſſiſt his Majeſty againſt the Duke of *Monmouth* and his Adherents, and all others that ſhould aſſiſt the Duke or his Accomplices. And farther beſought his Majeſty to take more than ordinary care of his Royal Perſon, which they beſought God long to preſerve.

In the mean time, upon the Sixteenth of *June*, the King repairing to the Houſe of Lords, and being ſeated in the Throne in his Robes of State, gave his Royal Aſſent to,

An Act for granting him an Impoſition upon all Wines and Vinegar, between the Twenty fourth of *June* 1685. and the Twenty fourth of *June* 1693. An Act for granting him an Impoſition upon all Tobacco and Sugar for the ſame Term; and an Act to Attaint *James* Duke of *Monmouth* of High Treaſon.

And at the ſame time a Proclamation

was

was issu'd forth, for the apprehending of all Persons that should publish, or disperse the Duke of *Monmouth*'s Declaration, Intituled the Declaration of *James* Duke of *Monmouth*, and the Noblemen, Gentlemen, and others now in Arms for the Defence and Vindication of the Protestant Religion, and of the Laws, Rights, and Priviledges of *England*, from the Invasion made upon them, and for delivering the Kingdom from the Tyranny of *James* Duke of *York*. And this Proclamation was seconded by another, promising a Reward of Five hundred Pound, to be immediatly paid by the Lord Treasurer, to him that should bring the Body of *James* Duke of *Monmouth*, dead or alive.

About ten days after *William Disney* Esq; having been taken but a little before in *Surrey*, with several of the D. of *Monmouth*'s Declarations in his House, where they were Printed, was brought to his Tryal by a special Commission of Oyer and Terminer before the Lord Chief Justice *Jefferies*, and being convicted was soon after drawn hang'd and quarter'd.

But now that we may prosecute these two Transactions in their Order, and bring

bring them to a Concluſion according to the ſeries of Action, we muſt begin with the Earl of *Argile* : Who being landed at *Dunſtaffnage* in *Scotland*, as has been already ſaid, or rather at *Lockhead*, alias *Campbel Town*, eight Miles from the Mull-head of *Kintire*, ſent abroad the following Summons through the Country, ſign'd with his own Hand.

Campleton May 21. 1685.

'Being by Gods Bleſſing come ſafe to 'this Place, with a Reſolution, according 'to a Declaration ſet forth for the De'fence of the Proteſtant Religion, our 'Lives and Liberties, againſt Popery and 'Arbitrary Government; and all the ſtout 'Men of *Ila* being come thus far, and this 'Country being together at a Rendevouze, 'Theſe are to require all the Heritors, 'Tenants, and others, and all the Fenſible 'Men within this Diviſion of *Cowal* be'tween Sixteen and Sixty, with all their 'uſeful Arms, and two Weeks Loan, to 'come to the *Tarbut* againſt *Tueſday* next, 'being the 26. of *May* without fail, or 'ſooner if they can. *Argyle.*

To back this Summons, his Son *Charles* march'd into *Cowall*, and ſent Letters to ſeveral Gentlemen to come to him, without

out any pretence of excuſe, threatning otherwiſe the utmoſt Penalties of Martial Proceedings.

From *Campleton* in *Kintire*, the Earl march'd with two Troops of Horſe and 700. Foot to *Tarbut*, where he met 300. of the *Ila* Men, being attended by three Ships, one of 30. another of 12. and a third of ſix Guns, and twenty ſmall Boats; there he Embarked his Men, and came to the Town of *Roſs* in the Iſland of Boot, and took from thence a Nights Proviſion for himſelf and his Men: Then ſayling round the Iſland, he return'd to *Roſs*, and fir'd ſeven Guns at his Landing, having with him 2500. Men. After this he quitted the Iſland of *Boot*, and went over to *Cowal*, one of the Diviſions of *Argileſhire*, and would have brought his Ships and Boats into *Lockfine* towards *Enverary*. But hearing that the Kings Men of War, the *King-fiſher* and *Faulcon*, were coming up to the entrance of *Lockrowan*, they fortify'd a little Caſtle call'd *Ellengreg*, and a Rock that lies neer to it, to ſecure their Ships in *Lockrowan* aforeſaid. Which done, *Argyle* march'd away toward the Head of *Lockfine*, leaving 150 Men to guard his Ships, having firſt put his great Guns,

Guns, Arms, and Ammunition into the ſaid Caſtle. Upon the 11*th.* of *June* a Party of 300. of the Kings Foot, under the Command of the Marquiſs of *Athol*, met with a Party of *Argiles*, conſiſting of 400. Foot, and 80. Horſe, and defeated them, upon which *Argyle* march'd back to *Ellengreg*, where he continu'd till the 15*th.* of *June*; at what time *Argyle* having paſs'd *Locklong*, march'd toward *Lenox*, in the Shire of *Dunbarton*.

The ſame day that *Argyle* march'd toward *Lenox*, the Kings Men of War came up to the Caſtle of *Ellengreg*, with a Reſolution to batter it, and deſtroy *Argyle*'s Ships. But upon firing the firſt Gun, two Men went off in a Boat with a white Flag, and told them they might ſave their labour, for there were none to oppoſe them, in regard all the Garriſon was fled. Whereupon they ſent a Boat aſhore, and finding it to be true, they took Poſſeſſion of the Caſtle, Ships, and Boats, with all the Arms, Ammunition and Guns; the whole amounting to Five thouſand Arms, Five hunder'd Barrels of Powder, with Ball and other Stores Proportionable.

Soon after the Earl of *Dunbarton*, Commander in Chief of the King's Forces in

in *Scotland*, having notice that *Argyle* had paſſed the River *Levil* above *Dunbarton*, march'd from *Glaſgow* early in the Morning after him, *Argyle* bending his march toward *Sterling*, and overtook him in the Pariſh of *Killern*. The King's Horſe and Dragoon's kept up *Argyle*'s Men till the Foot arriv'd; but they were poſted in ſo ſtreng a Piece of Ground, that in regard it was late in the Evening, it was not thought convenient to attack them. So that the King's Men ſtood Embattl'd all night to be in a readineſs, ſo ſoon as day-light appear'd. But then, 'twas found that *Argyle* was march'd off with great ſilence in the night toward the River *Clyde*, which his Horſe ſwam thorough, while the Foot were carry'd over in Boats, and ſo got without much reſiſtance to *Kenfrew*.

The Kings Forces miſſing *Argyle* in the Morning, march'd with all diligence to *Glaſgow*, where after they had reſted two days, the Earl of *Dunbarton*, with the Horſe and Dragoons, march'd after the Enemy, leaving the Foot to follow, with all the haſte they could make.

At *Kenfrew*, Sir *John Cockram* undertook to provide Guides to Conduct *Argyle*

gyle and his Men into *Glaſgow*; but they miſtaking the way, carry'd them into a Bog; where having loſt their Horſes and Baggage, the Foot diſperſed into ſmall Parties; upon which the Earl of *Dunbarton* divided the King's Forces to purſue them. *Argyle* return'd towards *Clyde*, and was fallen upon by two of *Gremock*'s Servants, but ſcorning to yield, he fir'd upon th m when they call'd out to him. However He receiv'd a wound in his Head; upon which not truſting to his Horſe, he alighted, and ran into the Water. The noiſe of this Buſtle brought out a Country fellow, who ran into the Water after him; where he was almoſt up to the neck. The Earl preſented his Piſtol at the Country Man, but it would not go off. Upon which the Country Man gave him a blow on the Head, which ſtunn'd him, ſo that he fell, and in his falling, cry'd out, *Unfortunate Argyle.* Upon which words they ſeiz'd him and carry'd him to their Commander.

As for Sir *John Cockram*, who with his Party took the way toward the Sea, ſo ſoon as the King's Forces came up to him,

him, he Poſted himſelf in a ſmall Incloſure, wherein his Men were cover'd Breaſt high. Nevertheleſs the Lord *Roſs* charg'd them, but the Ground being too inacceſſible for the Horſe, and the Captain of the Dragoons being kill'd at the firſt Charge, the Lord *Roſs* ſlightly wounded, Sir *Adam Blaire* ſhot through the Neck, and Sir *William Wallace* of *Croigie* ſhot in the ſide; before the Dragoons had time to come up on foot, Sir *John Cockram* had time to Poſt his Men in a Wood juſt behind the Incloſure, where he maintain'd his Ground for ſome time, till overpowr'd with Number. Sir *John* and his Son broke through, but were afterwards taken and ſent to *Edinburgh*. Another Party of the Kings Forces, under the Earl of *Arran*, took *Rumbald* the Malſter and his Man, who fought deſperately; and one Collonel *Ayloff*, who was brought Priſoner to *Glaſgow*, where he ript up his own Belly with a Penknife.

As for the Earl of *Argyle*, he was ſent Priſoner to *Edinburgh*, and committed to the Caſtle, from whence upon the laſt of *June* he was brought forth to the Market Croſs, neer to which he was Beheaded,

headed upon a Scaffold erected for that purpoſe. His Head was ſet up upon the *Toll-Booth*, and his Body was laid in St. *Magdalens* Chappel in the *Canny Gate*. The Earl made no Speech upon the Scaffold, but deliver'd a Paper to the Dean of *Edinburgh*, to be given to the Lord Chancellor. And thus fell the Earl of *Argyle*, for his Gallantry and his Love of the Proteſtant Religion, worthy of Better Fortune.

Nor had the Duke of *Monmouth* more fortunate Succeſs, though he made a ſtouter Reſiſtance, as having Men of more Courage to aſſiſt him.

On *Sunday* June the 14*th*. about three of the Clock in the Morning, the Duke of *Monmouth* marched out of *Lime* with ſixty Horſe and a hunder'd and twenty Foot, and came to *Bridport*, where Mr. *William Strangeways* and Mr. *Edward Coker* were both unhappily ſlain by ſome of his Party, who were greedy to take up Horſes for their own Service. From thence he bent his March toward *Taunton*, greatly encreaſing his Numbers as he march'd, conſidering how the Duke of *Albemarle*, the Duke of *Somerſet*, and the Duke of *Beaufort*, had poſted themſelves to prevent the Countries coming in to him. To

To repeat the ſeveral Marches of the Duke from Place to Place, or the petty Skirmiſhes between ſmall Parties, will not be Materiāl; but at length it came to this, That the Earl of *Feverſham*, who Commanded the Kings Forces in Chief, being advanc'd from *Somerſet* as far as *Weſton*, within three Miles of *Bridgewater*, quarter'd his Horſe and Dragoons in the ſaid Village, and Encamp'd his Foot in an Advantageous Poſt near it, fronting toward a ſpacious Moor, and having a Ditch before them. In the Evening he had notice that the Duke was drawing out of the Town, which made him keep his Troops in a readineſs, and ſend out frequent Parties to obſerve them. The Duke ſo order'd his March, and with ſo great ſilence, that they found a quiet Paſſage into the ſaid Moor, and there toward Morning drew up their Foot in order of Battel to the number of between five and 6000. and in that Order, the Duke being at the Head of them, were got within a little way of the Kings Camp. Immediately upon notice of this, the Earl of *Feverſham* put his Men, to the number of 2000. Foot and Five hunder'd Horſe, in a Poſture to receive them. Thus the Fight

being

being begun by the Dukes men with loud ſhouts, and brisk Vollies on both ſides, the Dukes Horſe were coming to ſecond their Foot, but were hindred by a Party commanded by Colonel *Oglethorp*, who engaged them till the Earl of *Oxford*'s Regiment, and a Detachment of the Guards came into form the Line. 'Tis true, the reſiſtance made by the Duke's Horſe commanded by the Lord *Grey* was very inconſiderable, as being never drawn up in a Body, but giving way before all that charg'd them, and ſoon after quitting the Field. But the Foot all this while ſtood firm on both ſides, exchanging Volleys thick and threefold, for the Ditch that was between the Bodies hindred them from cloſing. But the Canon coming up, and the King's Horſe breaking in upon the Duke's men, they were at laſt utterly routed, and three Pieces of Cannon, all they had there taken. About two thouſand were kill'd upon the place, and ſeveral taken Priſoners. Among the reſt Col. *Holms*, and *Perrot* his Major, the Conſtable of *Crookhorn*, and *Williams*, then Servant to the Duke of *Monmouth*, having 200 Guinies of the Duke's

Money about him. The Coat alſo which the Duke of *Monmouth* uſually wore, was taken, which occaſion'd a report that he was ſlain.

Soon after, the Lord *Grey* was taken in diſguiſe at *Ringwood*, upon the Borders of *Dorſetſhire*, and ſecur'd by the Lord *Lumley*; as was alſo the Duke of *Monmouth* himſelf, who was taken ſoon after hid in a Ditch.

Upon the 13*th*. of *July* the Duke and the Lord *Grey* were both brought to *London*, and committed to the *Tower*, and upon the 15*th*. the Duke being attainted of High Treaſon by Act of Parliament, was Beheaded on *Tower-hill*. And this End had the Duke of *Monmouth*, the more unfortunate, if what was reported were true, that he fell by Treachery.

And now the King believing the Parliament had ſat long enough, went to the Lords Houſe, and there gave his Royal Aſſent to ſome few Bills more. Among which the moſt remarkable were,

An Act for Granting an Aid to the King by an Impoſition upon all *French*, and *Eaſt India* Linnen, and ſeveral other Manufactures of *India*. Upon all *French* wrought Silks and Stuffs, and all Brandies

dies, Imported after the firſt of *July* 1685, for five years.

An Act againſt the Importation of Gunpowder, Arms, and other Ammunition and Utenſils of War. And,

An Act for finiſhing and adorning the Cathedral of *Pauls*.

An Act to encourage the Building of Ships in *Ireland*.

And an Act for the Improvement of Tillage.

Which done the Lord Keeper ſignified the King's Pleaſure to both Houſes, that they ſhould adjourn to the fourth of *Auguſt* next, with intimation that it was not the King's intention, that there ſhould be then a Meeting, but that the Seſſion ſhould be continued by Adjournment till towards Winter, unleſs his Service ſhould require their ſitting ſooner. In which caſe the King would give them timely notice by his Royal Proclamation. In purſuance of which Intimation both Houſes adjourned to the time appointed.

Soon after the Duke of *Monmouth* was Beheaded, *George Speak*, *Francis Charleston*, *John Wildman*, Eſq; Col. *Danvers*, and *John Trenchard*, Eſq; were ſummon'd

to appear within twenty days after the date of the Proclamation, as being suspected of several Trayterous Practices and Conspiracies against the King and his Government; however they were so prudent as to keep out of the way. But the Lord *Stamford*, the Lord *Brandon*, and the Lord *Delamere*, were all three seiz'd and clapt into the *Tower*.

But as some were disgrac'd, others were advanced to Honour; for about this time, the Duke of *Norfolk*, the Earl of *Peterborough*, and the Earl of *Rochester*, were all three Install'd at *Windsor* by the Dukes of *Ormond* and *Beaufort*, Commission'd to that purpose by the Soveraign of the Order. And soon after the same Honour was conferr'd upon the Earl of *Feversham* for his great Service at *Sedgemore* Engagement.

And now the fourth of *August* being come, both Houses met according to their Adjournment, at what time the Lord High Treasurer performing the Lord Keeper's part, they were order'd to adjourn again till the ninth of *November* ensuing.

Upon the third of *September* the Lady *Alicia Lisle* was convicted of High Trea-

on

ſon at the Seſſions of *Oyer* and *Terminer*, held at *Wincheſter*, for harbouring of one *John Hicks*, who had ſided with the Duke of *Monmouth*. Though ſomewhat a hard caſe, that an ancient Lady could not be ſpar'd to live out the remainder of her days, for a tranſgreſſion which might eaſily have been paſt over as a ſin of Ignorance in a woman.

At the ſame time a Proclamation was iſſued forth for the apprehending the Earl of *Macclesfield*, requiring alſo that no perſon ſhould preſume to receive or harbour him upon pain of undergoing the utmoſt ſeverity of the Law.

About the ſame time died the Right Honourable *Francis* Lord *Guilford*, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of *England*, at his Houſe at *Wroxton* in *Oxfordſhire*; in whoſe room upon the 28*th*. of *September* Sir *George Jefferies*, Lord Chief Juſtice of the *Kings Bench*, for his excellent ſervice on ſeveral occaſions, and eſpecially the Weſtern Executions was made Lord Chancellor of *England*.

Upon the 11*th*. of *October* Sir *Edward Herbert* was made Chief Juſtice of the *Kings-Bench*, and Sir *Robert Wright* removed out of the Exchequer into the ſame Court.

Upon the 19th. of *October*, *Henry Corniſh*, Eſq, was brought to his Trial at the *Old Baily* for conſpiring the death of *Charles* the Second, to raiſe a Rebellion in the Kingdom, and ſubvert the ancient Government of Monarchy; of which he was found Guilty, and afterwards Executed in *Cheapſide* as a Traytor. Yet not long after all this, his Quarters were ordered to be taken down, and delivered to his Relations to be decently Interred; as they were, in St. *Lawrence* Church by *Guildhal*. No ſmall blot both to the Judge that Condemned him, and the Jury that found him guilty.

At the ſame time were alſo try'd *William Ring* for harbouring and concealing *Joſeph Kelloway*, and *Henry Lawrence*, who had both taken part with the Duke of *Monmouth* in the *Weſt*. One *John Fernley* was alſo then try'd for harbouring and concealing *James Burton*, a perſon Outlaw'd for Treaſon; and *Elizabeth Gaunt* for ſuccouring the ſaid *Burton* with Money, and helping him to a Paſſage in order to his Eſcape beyond the Seas, and being all found Guilty, were ſentenc'd to die as Traytors, the Woman being Burnt at *Tyburn*.

Upon

Upon the 27th. of *October*, *Richard Nelthorp*, and *John Ayloff* were brought from *Newgate* to the *Kings-Bench* Bar, where being asked why Execution ſhould not be awarded againſt them, in regard they ſtood attainted by Outlawry of High Treaſon, for Conſpiring the Death of *Charles* the Second, and having nothing to ſay, becauſe they knew that whatever they could ſay would ſignifie nothing, they were both hang'd by Rule of Court, the firſt before *Greys-Inn*, the other before the *Temple Gate*.

Thus much for Executions at one time. Now let us ſee how the Soldiers behaved themſelves in the Country. For the King having received a Grievous complaint of great diſorders alledged to have been committed by four Companies of the Regiment, commanded by Sir *William Clifton* Baronet, at *Wigan* in *Lancaſhire*, at what time Major *Barker* commanded in chief; the King ordered a Court Marſhal of General and Field-Officers to examine the matter, which meeting about the latter end of *October*, upon hearing and conſidering the Informations about the ſaid Diſorder, came to this Reſult, That the difference between the Soldiers

and the Townſmen, was occaſion'd by the great number of People reſorting thither by reaſon of a Foot-race the 21ſt. of *September*, who preſſed upon the Carriages and Ammunition, which for want of a better convenience ſtood in the Street. For appeaſing of which, the Officers then preſent, eſpecially the Major, ſhewed themſelves very active, ſo that it was through their vigilance and care, that the Hurly Burly laſted not longer, and was quieted with ſo little miſchief on both ſides. They found moreover that the Loſs which the Town ſuſtain'd without paying for what they had call'd for in their Quarters did not amount to quite five Pound; but the ſum was ordered to be ſtopt out of the Soldiers pay; and to be given to ſuch perſons as upon Oath ſhould have their Damage certify'd. Upon all which the Court was well ſatisfy'd, and acquitted the Major.

But now the ninth of *October* being come, being the time appointed by publick Proclamation for the Parliament to meet the King repair'd to the Houſe of Lords, and there deliver'd himſelf in theſe words to both Houſes.

My

My Lords and Gentlemen,

AFter the ſtorm which ſeem'd to be coming upon us when we parted laſt, I am glad to meet you again in ſo great peace and quietneſs. God Almighty be praiſed, by whoſe bleſſing that Rebellion was ſuppreſt. But when I reflect what an inconſiderable number of men began it; and how long they carried it on without any oppoſition, I hope every body will be convinc'd, That the Militia which has hitherto been ſo much depended upon, is not ſufficient for ſuch occaſions; and that there is nothing but a good force of well Diſciplin'd Troops in conſtant pay that can defend us from ſuch, as either at home or abroad are diſpos'd to diſturb us. And in truth my concern for the peace and quiet of my Subjects, as well as for the ſafety of my Government, made me think it neceſſary to increaſe the number to the proportion I have done.

This

This I ow'd as well to the Honour as to the ſecurity of the Nation, whoſe Reputation was ſo infinitely expoſed to all our Neighbours by having lain open to the late wretched attempt, that it is not to be repair'd without keeping ſuch a Body of men on foot, that none may ever have the thought again of finding us ſo miſerably unprovided. It is for the ſupport of this great Charge, which is now more than double to what it was, that I ask your aſſiſtance in giving me a ſupply anſwerable to the expence it brings along with it. And I cannot doubt but what I have begun ſo much to the Honour and defence of the Government, will be continued by you with all cheerfulneſs and readineſs, which is requiſite for a work of ſo great Importance.

Let no man take exception that there are ſome Officers in the Army not qualified according to the late Teſts for their Imployments. The Gentlemen, I muſt tell you, are moſt of them

them well known to me, and having formerly ſerv'd with me on ſeveral occaſions, and always approv'd the Loyalty of their Principles by their practice, I think them fit now to be employ'd under me. And I will deal plainly with you, that after having had the benefit of their ſervices in ſuch a time of need and danger, I will neither expoſe them to diſgrace, nor my ſelf to the want of them, if there ſhould be another Rebellion to make them neceſſary to me.

I am afraid ſome men may be ſo wicked to hope and expect that a difference may happen between you and me. But when you conſider what advantages have ariſen to us in a few Months by the good underſtanding we have hitherto had; what wonderful effects it has already produc'd in the change of the whole Scene of Affairs abroad, ſo much more to the Honour of the Nation, and the Figure it ought to make in the world,

and

and that nothing can hinder a farther progreſs in this way to all our ſatisfactions, but fears and jealouſies among our ſelves, I will not apprehend that ſuch a misfortune can befall us as a Diviſion. or but a coldneſs between me and you, Nor that any thing can ſhake you in your Steadineſs and Loyalty to me, who by Gods bleſſing will always make you all Returns of Kindneſs, with a Reſolution even to venture my own life, in the defence of the true Intereſt of this Kingdom.

The Speech thus ended, the Commons return'd to their Houſe, and in the Afternoon the Lords attended the King in the Banquetting Houſe to give the King Thanks for his Gracious Harangue, tho nothing could be plainer than the Deſign of it. But it ſeems this Hook would not take, and therefore after they had ſat a bout ten or eleven days, they were Prorogued till the tenth of *February* enſuing.

And now we muſt not expect much Domeſtick News, but of Trials and Executions

cutions, and first of all after this Prorogation, the Lord *Brandon Gerrard* was upon the *26th.* of *November*, brought to his Trial at the *Kings Beneh* Bar, for endeavouring to raise Rebellion, and to depose and destroy *Charles* the Second; and being found Guilty, within two days after had sentence of death past upon him, but was afterwards pardon'd.

The next was *Charles Bateman* a Chyrurgion, who was try'd at the *Old Baily*, for the same Treason as the Lord *Brandon Gerrard*, being thought a Branch of the Meal-Tub Plot, and being found Guilty, was soon after Executed at *Tyburn*.

Upon the *15th.* of *December*, the Extraordinary *Venetian* Embassadors made their publick Entry through the City from the *Tower* to S. *James*'s Square, and about three days after were conducted to their Publick Audience by the Earl of *Darby*, and Sir *Charles Cotterel*, with all the Honours which are usually given to the Embassadors of Crowned Heads.

At the same time the Earl of *Clarendon* was sent Lord Deputy of *Ireland*, and Viscount *Teviot*, Col. *Robert Philips*, and Mr. *Evelyn* of *Deptford* appointed to execute

cute the Office of Lord Privy Seal during his abſence.

Upon the 30*th.* of *December*, *John Hambden*, Eſq; was Arraigned at the *Old Baily*, for the ſame Meal-Tub Treaſon as *Bateman*; who not thinking it worth his while to contend, as having experience of their Juſtice once already, pleaded Guilty, and caſting himſelf upon the King's mercy, had ſentence of death immediately paſt upon him.

The Lord *Delamere* had the beſt fortune of them all, for his Lordſhip being brought to his Trial before the Lord Chancellor *Jefferies*, Conſtituted Lord High Steward for the time being, upon an Indictment of High Treaſon for Conſpiring to raiſe a Rebellion againſt *James* the Second, was acquitted by his Peers; it manifeſtly appearing upon the Trial, that *Thomas Saxon*, who was a Witneſs againſt his Lordſhip, was Perjur'd. For which Perjury he was afterwards tried himſelf, and being Convicted, ſuffered according to the Law.

The Earl of *Stamford* likewiſe, tho' a Priſoner in the *Tower* for High-Treaſon, taſted of their Favour upon his humble Petition

Petition, for the Attorny General to allow of Bayl for his Appearance at the Lords Bar the firſt day of the next ſitting of the Parliament. So that at length he was brought up by *Habeas Corpus* into the Court of Kings Bench, where Bail was taken for his Appearance as before mention'd with this Addition, That he was likewiſe to appear at the Council Board when he ſhould be thereto required. However at length, at the beginning of the year, 1686. his Lordſhip was pardon'd, and ſo his Bayl was diſcharged.

But *Philibert Vernatti*, tho' Attainted by Outlawry for the Murther of Sir *Edmundbury Godfrey* was more kindly uſed than all the reſt, being allow'd not only to reverſe his Outlawry, but being Try'd upon the Indictment, was acquitted of the ſame. For who durſt come in againſt him then, or ſay that Sir *Edmund* was Murther'd by the *Papiſts?* And now they went on to perfect the Set of Judges: for *Jenner* was made one of the Barons of the Chequer, in the place of Sir *William Gregory*, and Sir *Henry Bedingfeild*, one of the Judges of the

the Common Pleas, in the room of Sir *Creſwel Levens*.

Towards the beginning of *March*, came forth a general Pardon, if it might be ſo called, for it was ſo full of Exceptions, that there was no laying hold of it for any Man or Woman whatever, unleſs it were thoſe who had never offended. So that in regard it was then ſo fruitleſs, and now quite out of date, it was not thought worth tranſmitting to Poſterity.

But now we muſt return to *Scotland*, whither the Earl of *Murray* was ſent New High Commiſſioner toward the latter end of *April*, that he might be preſent at the Parliament which was to meet by Adjournment the *Twenty ninth* of the ſame Month, which was ſoon at hand after the Lord *Murray*'s Arrival. At what time the Parliament being Aſſembled, the High Commiſſioner took his Place, and delivered himſelf to this Effect.

In the Firſt place he ſet forth, how ſenſible the King was of their Loyalty and Zeal for his Service, and of their ſignal Affection to his Perſon and Intereſt.

In the next place he proceeded to let them underſtand how graciouſly His Majeſty was reſolved, that they ſhould all ſhare in their ſeveral Stations of the Effects and Influences of His Royal Care and Protection.

In order to which, he aſſured them, that the King was endeavouring with all imaginable care to open a free Intercourſe of Trade between *England* and *Scotland*. And, that whereas the King was informed how much the Kingdom of *Scotland* ſuffered by the Importation of *Iriſh* Cattle and Victual, he was fully inſtructed to conſent to whatever might free them from that Inconvenience. And whereas the King was alſo informed, that the want of an open Mint was a great prejudice to Trade, he had full power to aſſent to what they ſhould think juſt and reaſonable in that point.

He further informed them, that the King did not at that time demand any farther ſupplies, being fully convinced, that

that their Alacrity had prompted them already to give all that was convenient for them to ſpare.

That he had full power to conſent to all ſuch Laws and Regulations, as might exact payment to the Country from all his Officers and Souldiers in their Quarters.

That he was fully impower'd to conſent to an Act of Oblivion, only with ſome neceſſary Exceptions.

Concluding, That after all theſe Royal Favours they would ſend him back to his Great and Royal Maſter, with the good tydings of the Continued Loyalty of his Ancient Kingdom; by which they would ſhew themſelves the beſt and moſt Affectionate Subjects, to the Beſt, the moſt Incomparable, and moſt Heroick Prince in the World.

This being done in *Scotland*, at *London* the *French* Embaſſadour by a Memorial complained to the King, that a Book Entitled, *The Complaints of the Proteſtants cruelly oppreſſed in the Kingdom of* France, was Sold and diſperſed in this Kingdom; in which Book were many Falſities and Scandalous Reflections upon the moſt Chriſtian King. Upon which, Order

was

was given by the King to make Diligent ſearch after the Tranſlator and Printer, that they might be Proſecuted according to Law. And it was farther ordered, That a Printed Copy of the Book in *Engliſh*, and another in *French* ſhould be publickly burnt by the hand of the Common Hangman; which was accordingly done before the *Royal-Exchange*.

Upon the tenth of *May*, the Parliament met again at *Weſtminſter*, and was Prorogu'd till the 22*d*. of *November* enſuing.

Upon the fourteenth of *May*, the King and the Queen, with the whole Court removed to *Windſor*, where her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs *Ann* of *Denmark*, was ſafely brought to Bed of a Daughter, which was Chriſten'd by the Biſhop of *Durham* by the Name of *Anna Sophia*, the Earl of *Feverſham* being Godfather, and the Lady *Roſcommon*, and the Lady *Churchill* Godmothers. But ſhe died toward the latter end of the Year, and was Buried in *Henry* VII's Chappel.

The ſame day at *London*, *Miles Prance* being brought to the Kings Bench Bar, an Information was exhibited againſt him

him for wilful and notorious Perjury, as to the Evidence he gave, at the Tryals of *Green*, *Berry*, and *Hill* relating to the Murder of Sir *Edmund Berry-Godfrey*. To which *Prance*, in hopes to mitigate his punishment, for he knew he should be cast, pleaded guilty, to save the Court and the Witnesses further Trouble. However upon the fifteenth of *June*, he received Sentence to pay a Hundred pound Fine, to be brought to all the Courts in *Westminster* with a Paper in his Hat declaring his Offence; to stand in the Pillory before *Westminster-Hall-Gate*, at the *Royal-Exchange*, and at *Charing-Cross*; to be whipt from *Newgate* to *Tyburn*, and to be committed in Execution till he payd his Fine. Only the whipping from *Newgate* to *Tyburn*, was abated him for his Confession.

Soon after *Samuel Johnson* was brought to his Tryal at the Kings Bench Bar, upon an Information of High Misdemeanor, for Writing and Publishing two Scandalous and Seditious Libels; and being found guilty, as he could not expect otherwise, he receiv'd Judgment to stand in the Pillory at *Westminster*, *Charing-Cross*, and the *Royal Exchange*,

Exchange, to pay a Fine of 500 Marks, and to be Whipt from *Newgate* to *Tyburn*; with Orders that he ſhould be degraded before the Execution of the Sentence. The Reſt of this Summer afforded nothing at all remarkable, but only the Kings Progreſs into the *Weſt*, the particular Journal of which is fitter for a *Gazet* then a Hiſtory.

In the mean while the King Rendezvouzes all His Forces upon *Hounſlow-Heath*, and there encamps his Army during the chief part of the Summer under the Command of the Earl of *Feverſham* in the Quality of Lieutenant General; where among other conveniencies for the Souldiers, care was taken for a Chappel, where the *Roman Catholicks* had Maſs ſaid every Morning, and two Sermons upon the *Sunday*. The Proteſtants repaired for the moſt part to the Generals Tent, where it was reported that twelve Miniſters were appointed by Nomination of the Biſhop of *London* to Preach in their turns. The King alſo took great delight to be there every day in Perſon; and the ſhew ſeem'd graceful to the Eye, tho no way pleaſing to the generality of the People. For they did

did by no means like this Awe of Armed Force continually hanging over their heads, and therefore afterwards desired the Removal of it, as one of their chiefest Grievances and Oppressions.

All this time the Lord *Castlemain* was soliciting in the King his Masters name at *Rome*, for a Cardinals Cap for the Prince of *Modena*, *Rinaldo D'Este*. To which the Pope was very averse; tho many wondred that his Holiness should have so little Complyance for so great a Monarch, and so considerable a Convert. However the Consistory were more Civil, and laboured very greatly with the Pope to induce him to a condescention. Insomuch that the Pope being prest with a great deal of importunity, made answer, *That the difficulty did not lie in the Person, but only in this, that he was resolved to advance no Man singly, till a General Promotion.* Upon which, the the Ambassadour *Castlemain* going out of the Chamber, could not forbear, saying, *That since the Pope was so stiff upon this Particular, he would not trouble him any more about it.*

During

During this Summer it was, that the Twelve Judges of *England*, having debated for ſome time together, whether the King could diſpence with any perſon from taking the Oaths and Teſt before he were admitted to hold any Office or Place of Truſt in the Kingdom, Unanimouſly concluded, all except one,

That the King was an Independent Prince.

That the Laws of the Kingdom were the Kings Laws.

That the Kings of *England* might diſpence with all Laws that regarded Penalties and Puniſhments, as oft as neceſſity required.

That they are Judges and Arbitrators, who have power to Judg of the Neceſſity, which may induce them to make uſe of thoſe Diſpenſations.

And laſtly, That the Kings of *England* could not renounce the Prerogatives annexed to the Crown. By Vertue of which Conceſſions and Opinions of the Judges, a gate was opened to all the *Roman Catholicks* to enter into all Employments in the Kingdom. Upon which a certain Gentleman was pleaſed

to

to make theſe ſhort Obſervations upon the change of Laws according to times and places.

There is nothing, ſaid he, *which goes by the name of juſt or unjuſt, which does not change its quality, according to the change of the Climate. Three Degrees of Elevation of the Pole ranverſes all Law. The Diſtance of a Meridian determines of the Right of Poſſeſſion. Fundamental Law alters, and Property has its Epochs. A pleaſant ſort of Juſtice, when a River or a Mountain ſhall ſet Bounds and Limits to it; Truth on this ſide the* Pyreneans, *and Error beyond it.*

Not long after this, ſome turbulent Spirits had rais'd a report that *England* had made a private agreement with the *Algerines* without the conſent, and to the prejudice of the *Hollanders*, under pretence that thoſe Pyrates had been admitted into the Ports of *England* to ſell the Prizes which they had taken from the *Dutch*. But this report ſoon vaniſht upon a ſtrict prohibition put forth by the King, That no Prizes taken from the *Dutch* by the *Algerines* ſhould be ſold in any *Engliſh* Harbour, nor that they ſhould be permitted to furniſh themſelves with Proviſions or Ammunition in any Port of his Domi-

Dominions. This Summer produced little or nothing elſe remarkable.

But now comes *September*, in which Month the new Commiſſioners for Eccleſiaſtical Affairs laid one of the main Foundations for their own downfal, and the enſuing Revolution. In order to which there were certain preliminary, tho great and crying Provocations, which the Nature of all Revolutions requires, to ground the Grand intended Turn of Affairs. To which purpoſe whether it were, that the Late King profeſſing the *Roman Catholick Religion*, thought it not fit to Aſſume to himſelf to be Supream head of the Church, or whether it were deſigned to throw the Odium of a Proteſtant Perſecution upon the Proteſtants themſelves. Certain it is, that having in the Month of *Auguſt* Conſtituted, ſeveral Eccleſiaſtical Commiſſioners, of which number were the Lord Arch-Biſhop of *Canterbury*, the Lord Chancellor, the Biſhops of *Durham* and *Rocheſter*, the Lord High Treaſurer, the Lord *Sunderland*, and the Lord Chief Juſtice *Herbert*, or any three of them, ſaving that the Lord Chancellour was always to be one, devolv'd the whole

care of Eccleſiaſtical Affairs upon them, by vertue of a Commiſſion of the largeſt Extent for its Power, that had been known in *England*. For by this Commiſſion they had Power to ſuppreſs all ſorts of Abuſes, or whatever they thought fit to call ſo; to inform themſelves of, and to puniſh all Adulteries, Inceſts, Fornications, Unlawful Marriages, and all other Crimes and Offences puniſhable by the Eccleſiaſtical Laws. They had alſo Power to proceed againſt all that were found Guilty, by Interdiction, Suſpenſion, and Excommunication, and in general by all manner of Eccleſiaſtical Penalties and Cenſures. Their Commiſſion Extended over all the Kingdom, and they had farther Power to viſit the two Univerſities, the Cathedrals, all the Collegiate Churches, Pariſh Churches, Schools, Hoſpitals, and other Houſes under Eccleſiaſtical Juriſdiction. For the Government of which they had full Authority to make new Laws and Regulations, and to aboliſh, or reform the Ancient Conſtitutions, notwithſtanding any Priviledges, Rights, Cuſtoms, Prerogatives, or Exemptions to the contrary whatſoever. And all their Acts

were

were to pass under a peculiar Seal in the Custody of their Secretary, having this Inscription, *Sigillum Regiæ Majestatis ad Causas Ecclesiasticas.*

The most Zealous and Vigorous in the Execution of this Commission, as being thought to be the Chiefest Promotor of it, was the Lord Chancellor, for most of the rest as well out of Honour as Conscience refused to sit or meddle in it. Upon which the Commission was altered, and the Bishop of *Chester*, Lord Chief Justice *Wright*, and Baron *Jenner* were put in their rooms. Therefore, whether it were to exert his power and shew his High Authority, or whether pushed on by the Revenge of his Royal Superiour, he fixes upon one of the Most Noble, Most Eminent and most Worthy Prelates in the Nation; well knowing, that when the Cedars were once fell'd, the Work would be more easie to grub up the more inconsiderable Underwood. And indeed the meanness of the Occasion carried on with so High a Hand against so Noble a Peer and Prelate, was so mean and frivolous, that if nothing else, it had been enough to convince the

World, that it was a Malicious Proſecution.

For ſome Court Sycophant had been ſo doubly Officious to inform the Chancellor, or ſome other Popiſh Favourite, that Doctor *Sharp*, the Miniſter of St. *Giles* in the *Fields* had utter'd in his Pulpit, ſuch and ſuch Seditious words againſt the Government; or at leaſt they were ſuch Expreſſions as did not agree with the Times, and that was enough. Theſe words, as they were noted down, were carried to the King, and ſhewed him through a multiplying Glaſs with thoſe Agravations, that the King incenſed, ſends away a Letter to the Biſhop of *London*, to let him undeſtand; That he was fully ſatisfied, that Dr. *John Sharp*, Rector of St. *Giles's*, contrary to his Royal Commands, and Directions to the Arch Biſhops of *Canterbury* and *York*, *&c.* had preſum'd to make unbecoming Reflections upon Him and His Government, on purpoſe to bring the People into an Ill opinion of Both. And therefore he required and Commanded the Biſhop to Suſpend him forthwith from Preaching in any part of his Dioceſs,

till

till Satisfaction given, and the King's Pleasure farther known.

In Answer to this my Lord Bishop modestly excuses himself in a Letter directed to the Earl of *Sunderland*, which he sent to *Windsor*, where the King then lay, by the Doctor himself. Wherein the Bishop, after he had Expressed his readiness to yield Obedience to the King, in all things that he could do with a safe Conscience, gave his Lordship to understand, that it was impossible for him to comply with his Majesties Command, when the proceeding was contrary to Law. Since being to be a Judge in the case, no Judge could condemn any man before he had knowledge of the cause, and had heard what the Person could say in his own defence. However that he had sent to the *Doctor*, and inform'd him of the Kings displeasure, and found him ready to give all satisfaction to his Majesty. To which purpose he had made him the Bearer of his Letter; no doubt, in hopes that being introduced into the Kings presence, the Doctor might have had an Opportunity to clear himself. But neither could the Doctor obtain Admittance,

nor the Biſhop a Return of his Anſwer to the King's Commands.

The Doctor therefore returning *re infecta* to *London*, and conſulting what might be his beſt courſe to take, within a day or two drew up a *Petition* to the King, with which he haſtned again to Court; ſetting forth his Great Unhappineſs to lie under the King's Diſpleaſure, by reaſon of which, he had ever ſince notice given him of it, abſtain'd from all Publick Exerciſe of his Function.

In the next place, he declar'd how faithfully he had endeavoured in his Station to ſerve both his Majeſty himſelf, and the late King his Brother: and how he had been ſo far from venting any thing in his Pulpit, that might tend to the Diſturbance of his Majeſties Government, that he had always ſet himſelf againſt all ſorts of Doctrines and Principles that tended that way.

However, that if any thing had unwarily ſlipt from him that might have been capable of giving his Majeſty offence, he teſtified his ſorrow for ſo doing, and his Reſolutions for the future to be more careful of his duty; profeſſing

ſing withal, that he had no ill intentions in what he had ſaid.

And therefore pray'd, That his Majeſty would lay aſide his Diſpleaſure conceiv'd againſt him, and reſtore him to his Favour.

The Doctor would fain have preſented this Petition to the King; but all was labour in vain on his ſide. And indeed it was no more then what the Doctor might well have foreſeen, but that it behoved him to try all means to recover his Reputation from the ſevere Oppreſſion of ſuch a contumely.

All this while the High Commiſſioners not finding the Doctor Suſpended according to the Kings Letter, had what they lookt for, in regard the Peeke was not ſo much againſt the Rector of St. *Giles's*, as their great Eye ſore, the Biſhop of *London*. To him therefore the New Commiſſioners ſend their Citation to make his Appearance before them, to anſwer to ſuch matters as ſhould be Objected againſt Him. Accordingly upon the Fourth of *Auguſt*, his Lordſhip appeared in the Council Chamber at *White-Hall*, where were preſent the Lord Chancellor, the Bi-

ſhops of *Durham* and *Rocheſter*, the Lord Treaſurer, Lord Preſident, and Lord Chief Juſtice *Herbert*.

And then it was that the Chancellor directing his Speech to the Lord Biſhop of *London*, told him in ſhort, *That the Lords there preſent had received Order to inſpect all Eccleſiaſtical Affairs and Perſons, and had commanded him to cite his Lordſhip before them, and therefore deſir'd his Lordſhip to give a poſitive and direct Anſwer to his Queſtion, What the reaſon was he did not Suſpend Dr.* Sharp, *when the King had ſent him Expreſs Orders ſo to do, and had told him, that it was for Preaching Sedicioufly, and againſt the Government?*

To which his Lordſhip reply'd, *That true it was he had received ſuch an Order; and that if he had done contrary to his duty it was his Ignorance, and not a wilful neglect: That he had been always ready to ſerve his Majeſty; but if in this Affair he had not comply'd, it was becauſe he was told he could not legally do it.*

The Chancellor anſwered, *That his Lordſhip ought to have known the Law, and that it was a wonder he did not: However that the King was to be obeyed. And*

therefore

therefore if his Lordſhip had any thing to ſay, the Court was ready to hear him.

Upon which, his Lordſhip deſired a Copy of the Commiſſion, and of his Charge, and an allowance of time, as one that knew not before what would be laid to his Charge; and conſequently could not be provided for his defence.

The Chancellor reply'd, *That if by deſiring a Copy of the Commiſſion, his Lordſhip deſigned to quarrel with the Juriſdiction of the Court, he knew what farther to ſay: otherwiſe, That as no Commiſſion could be granted, ſo it was unreaſonable for his Lordſhip to deſire it, ſince it might be had in every* Coffee-Houſe *for a Peny; and made no queſtion but his Lordſhip had ſeen it.*

But his Lordſhip denied that ever he had ſeen it, or that he deſired it with any intent to diſpute the Legality of the Court; but becauſe it was a thing altogether new to this Generation, and therefore ſomething might be found in it to inſtruct him in his Anſwer; and then proceeded to deſire that he might read the Commiſſion himſelf, or hear it read.

Which being a requeſt that the Chancellor pretended he could not grant of himſelf, his Lordſhip and all the Company withdrew for a quarter of an Hour, and then returning, the Chancellor told his Lordſhip, *That the Commiſſioners were of Opinion, that his requeſt was unreaſonable, ſince if every one that appeared before them, ſhould challenge a ſight of their Commiſſion, it would be too great a waſte of their time, and they were men of Buſineſs; and ſo put the queſtion again to his Lordſhip in ſhort, Why he did not obey the King?*

To which his Lordſhip reply'd, *That tho it were a ſhort Queſtion, it required more words to Anſwer; deſiring the Court withal to conſider, that he was a Peer, a Biſhop, and one that had a Publick Truſt, and therefore was willing to behave himſelf as became a Perſon in thoſe Capacities.*

After which his Lordſhip inſiſting upon time, deſired till the firſt day of the next *Term.* But that was judgd too unreaſoable, in regard the Kings buſineſs could not admit of ſuch delays; ſo that all the time his Lordſhip could obtain was only a Week; and ſo the

the Court Adjourned till the ninth of *Auguſt*. And indeed the reaſon to be drawn from the Chancellors anſwer, why he could not grant his Lordſhip any longer time is eaſie; that many times Great Men make more haſte then good ſpeed.

The Ninth of *Auguſt* being ſoon come, and his Lordſhip again appearing told the Chancellor, *That he could not meet with the Commiſſion, which had been told him, was upon Record and in every* Coffee-Houſe, *tho he had employ'd a whole week to ſearch for it.* But as to that, the Chancellor told his Lordſhip, *That the Court would admit no quarrelling with their Commiſſion, not being ſuch Fools to ſit there, if they were not well aſſured of the Legality of it.* Tho in ſo ſaying the Chancellors Bolt was too ſoon ſhot.

But his Lordſhip told the Chancellor, *He had other reaſons to deſire a ſight of the Commiſſion: for that perhaps it might not reach him as a Peer, and a Biſhop; or perhaps not to reach the perticular Caſe,* and therefore inſiſted upon longer time; yet not refuſing to give in ſuch an Anſwer as he had prepared, if there were no other Remedy. His Lordſhip alſo further urg'd, that his Counſel, in whom he moſt confided, were out of Town. Upon

Upon this, his Lordſhip being deſired to withdraw, upon his being call'd in again after a quarter of an Hours debate, the Chancellor harpt again upon the ſame ſtring of not admitting any Quarrels with the Juriſdiction of the Court. However being willing, as he pretended, to pay all due reſpects to his Lordſhip, the Chancellor put the Queſtion to his Lordſhip what longer time he deſired. Upon which his Lordship deſiring no longer then a Fortnight (for he found they were very ſparing of their time) it was readily agreed him by the Court.

Which being expired, and the Bishop again appearing, after he had by way of a preparatory Addreſs, deſired of the Court, that no Miſinterpretations might be put upon his words, he gave the Court to underſtand that his Counſel had informed him, that their Proceedings were directly contrary to the Statute Law; which they were ready to make out, if the Court would hear

To which, *We will not hear Your Lordſhip, nor Your Counſel neither in this matter,* cry'd the Chancellor. Words that certainly

certainly could not be ſpoken without a prevayling Paſſion.

Then his *Lordſhip* reminded the Court, *That he was a Biſhop of the Church of* England, *and by the particular Law of the Land, was to be Tried by his Metropolitan and Suffragans; and therefore hoped his Lordſhip would not deny him the Right and Priviledg of Chriſtian Biſhops.* Which was rub'd off by the *Chancellor* with a pretence that the Court had *Original Juriſdiction.*

Then his Lordſhip proceeded in his Plea, *That what he was accuſed of was before the Date of the Commiſſion, and they were only to cenſure faults committed afterwards.* In anſwer to which the Chancellour granted the Clauſe, but curſorily told his Lordſhip, *There were general Clauſes that took in things paſt as well as thoſe that were to come.* But then his Lordſhip proteſting in his own Right, as a ſubject to the Laws of the Realm, and as a Biſhop to the Rights and Priviledges of the Church, gave in his Anſwer, and as he withdrew left upon the Table Dr. *Sharp*'s Petition, which the King had refuſed to accept.

Upon the Biſhops return, the Chancellor told him, *They were not concern'd in* Dr. Sharp's *Petition; but that if he deſir'd it*

it, his own Anſwer ſhould be read. To which his Lordſhip anſwer'd in the Affirmative. But farther added, *That he had conſulted his Counſel, and that the Law ſaid, That what was done by advice of Counſel, ſhould not be interpreted to be done maliciouſly or obſtinately. That if a Prince requir'd a Judg to execute a Command not agreeable to Law, it was his duty* reſcribere & reclamare Principi, *which he had done in writing back to the Lord Preſident. And in the next place that he had done in effect what the King commanded; for that he adviſ'd Dr.* Sharp *to forbear Preaching in his Dioceſs, which he had done accordingly.*

After which the Biſhops Anſwer was read, and then his Lordſhip being ask'd what he had more to ſay, deſired his Counſel might be heard. The conſideration of this took up half an hours debate, after which his Lordſhip being again call'd in, his Counſel were admitted, *viz.* Dr. *Oldiſs*, Dr. *Hedges*, Dr. *Price*, and Dr. *Newton.*

Dr. *Oldiſs* inſiſted, that there was no ſuch thing as ſuſpending in their Laws: ſo that the meaning ſhould have been ſilencing the Doctor. For that Suſpenſion requir'd Citation, form of Proceeding, Judg-

Judgment and Decree, and that to act otherwiſe was contrary to the Law of God, of Nature, and of all Nations in all Ages. That if it were only *Silencing* the Doctor, then the Biſhop had executed the King's Commands by ſending for Dr. *Sharp*, ſhewing him the King's Letter, and adviſing him not to Preach, which the Doctor had not done after that, ſo that the King's Command was in effect fulfill'd.

Dr. *Hedges* argued, That the Biſhop could not Suſpend the Doctor, in regard the Act of Suſpenſion was a Judicial Act. And therefore if the Biſhop as a Judg, had ſuſpended the Doctor before hearing, he had begun at the wrong end, ſeeing it had been a Judgment before preſs'd.

Dr. *Price* pleaded much to the ſame purpoſe; but Dr. *Newton* went farther, and affirm'd that the Biſhop was ſo far from being diſobedient, that he was obedient to the King. For that ſeeing he did *reſcribere*, and heard not the farther pleaſure of the King return'd, he ought to conclude, that the King was ſatisfy'd with what he had written, according to his duty, and that the King had altered his Commands.

After

After the Biſhops Counſel had concluded, his Lordſhip offer'd to the Court, *That if through miſtake he had err'd in any Circumſtances, he was ready to beg his Majeſties pardon, and ſhould be as ready to make any reparation of which he was capable.* Which ſaid, his Lordſhip withdrew for half an hour, and then being call'd in again, was told by the Chancellor, That the Court expected his Appearance again upon the Monday enſuing. At what time the Court being ſat, his Lordſhip was deſir'd to ſit down and hear his Sentence, which was ſet down in writing, and read according to the order of the Commiſſioners by the Regiſter. Purporting, *That* Henry *Lord Biſhop of* London, *being conven'd before the Commiſſioners for Eccleſiaſtical Affairs, for his Diſobedience and other Contempts, and being fully heard, upon mature deliberation of the matter was by them declared, decreed, and pronounc'd ſuſpended from the Function and Execution of his Epiſcopal Office.*

In purſuance of the full Execution of which Sentence, an Order was ſent by the Meſſenger's attending the Court, to the Dean of *Paul*'s enjoyning him to cauſe the ſaid Sentence to be affix'd upon the Door

of

of the Chapter-Houſe, and the Southdoor of the ſame Cathedral, that publick notice might be taken of the ſaid Suſpenſion.

Upon the eighth of *October* the Parliament was again Prorogu'd by Proclamation, till the 15*th.* of *February* enſuing; and the ſame day the Earl of *Tyrconnel* was ſworn of the Privy Council. Tho' when that time came it was farther Prorogued till the 28*th.* of *April* following.

Toward the middle of *February*, the Earl of *Clarendon* Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, ſent for the Council to meet him at the Archbiſhop of *Dublin*'s Houſe, and there reſign'd the Sword of State to the Earl of *Tyrconnel*, to the great detriment of the Affairs of *Ireland*, and ſoon after the Earl of *Clarendon* departed out of *Ireland* much lamented by the Proteſtants of that Kingdom. Nor did the Popiſh Game begin thus to play in *England* and *Ireland*, but alſo in *Scotland*, whether the King ſent a Letter to this effect, directed to the Privy Council.

That whereas by his Letter of the 21. *of* Auguſt *laſt paſt he had informed*

ed them of his designs in order to the ease of his Roman *Catholick Subjects, to which he had their dutiful Answer in some days afterwards, he now thought fit to publish these his Royal Intentions, and to give an Additional ease to those of Tender Consciences, to convince the world of his inclination to Moderation, and evidence that those of the Clergy who have been* Regular, *were his most particular care; tho he had given some ease to those whose Principles he could with most safety trust. That he had at the same time expresst his highest indignation against those enemies of Christianity, as well as Government and humane Society, the Field Conventiclers, whom he recommended to them to root out with all the Severities of the Law, and the most vigorous prosecution of his Forces, it being his and his People's concern to be rid of them. As for the other particulars of his Proclamation, he doubted not but they would appear to them as*

just

juſt and reaſonable as they did to him. And that they would aſſert and defend his Royal Rights and Prerogatives, which he was reſolv'd to maintain in that ſplendor and greatneſs, which could only make them ſafe for him, a ſupport to his Friends, and a Terror to his Enemies. That it was evident, he did not mean to encroach upon the Conſciences of any, and what he would not do, he was reſolv'd he would not ſuffer in others. And therefore that it was his Will and Pleaſure that his Commands ſhould be obey'd, and that in order thereto his Proclamation ſhould be forthwith Printed and Publiſhed; and that if any ſhould be ſo bold as to diſlike of his Proceedings, he deſir'd to be inform'd thereof, to the end he might convince the world he was in earneſt.

By this Letter it was apparent what the Diſſenters in *Scotland* were to truſt to; who were firſt to be rooted out, and then the Diſſenters in *England*, tho they

they were so blind as not to see it.

In this Letter was a Proclamation inclosed much of the same spirit; only as the Letter shewed what he intended, the Proclamation discovered how he designed to go about it.

The Prologue of the Proclamation set forth, that he having taken into his Royal consideration the many and great Inconveniencies in his ancient Kingdom through the different perswasions in the Christian Religion, and the great heats and animosities among the Professors thereof, to the decay of Trade, extinguishing of Charity, *&c.* and being resolved as much as in him lay to unite the hearts and affections of his Subjects, he thought fit by vertue of his Soveraign Authority, Prerogative Royal, and Absolute power, which all his Subjects were to obey without reserve, did grant his Royal Toleration to the several Professors of the Christian Profession hereafter nam'd, *viz.* the Moderate *Presbyterians*, meeting in their Houses, and willing to embrace his Indulgence, and so as they did not build Meeting-Houses, nor make use of Out Houses or Barns. In the next place *Quakers*, and then *Papists*, in

in favour of whom he did ſuſpend, ſtop, and diſable all Laws or Acts of Parliament made or executed againſt them; yet ſo as they exerciſed their Religion in Houſes or Chappels, and no where elſe. He did alſo diſcharge them of all Oaths whatſoever, by which they were diſabled from holding Offices or Imployments in the Kingdom; inſtead of which, he requir'd them to take the following Oath.

I A. B. *do acknowledg, teſtifie and declare, That* James *the Seventh*, &c. *is rightful King and Supream Governour of theſe Realms, and over all perſons therein, and that it is unlawful for Subjects upon any pretence whatſoever, to riſe in Arms againſt him, or any Commiſſionated by him. And that I will never ſo riſe in Arms, nor aſſiſt any that ſhall ſo do, and that I will never reſiſt his power or authority, nor ever oppoſe his authority to his perſon as I ſhall anſwer to God, but to the utmoſt of my power ſhall reſiſt, defend, and maintain him, his heirs and lawful Succeſſors in the Exerciſe of their abſolute power, againſt all deadly. So help me God.*

By the ſame Proclamation alſo he Indemnified the *Papiſts* and *Quakers* for all things by them done contrary to the Law

Laws or Acts of Parliament made in times paſt.

And for the Encouragement of the Proteſtant Biſhops, and Regular Clergy, he declared that he would protect both them and other Miniſters of their Perſwaſion in their Functions, Rights and Properties.

In anſwer to which the Privy Council returned, That his Proclamation ſhould be Printed and Publiſhed: That they would aſſert his Prerogative with the hazard of their Lives. And were willing that ſuch who were Loyal and peaceable, what ever were their Profeſſion, might be at eaſe and ſecurity, conceiving that ſuch as were employed by him were ſufficiently ſecured by his Authority and Commiſſion. And laſtly, they thanked him for giving them his Royal Word for maintaining the Church and their Religion, as it was by Law Eſtabliſhed.

But nothing pleaſed the King ſo much as to hear that his Proteſtant *Middleſex* Juſtices ſhould be ſo complaiſant as to deſire the ſame diſpenſation from taking the Oaths as he had granted the Catholicks. For ſuch Gentlemen there were upon

upon the Bench at that time. So prevalent is Flattery among ſome ſort of people. On the other ſide, *Tyrconnel* began more ſmoothly, and finding as he pretended that many falſe and malicious Rumours were ſpread abroad among the people to fill them with fears and jealouſies; his Excellency therefore for the quieting the minds of the King's Subjects, and to aſſure them of the King's Gracious care for their eaſe and advantage, and protection in their juſt Rights and Properties, as likewiſe for preſerving the King's Forces in good order and Diſcipline, and for the ſuppreſſing of Tories and Robbers, iſſued forth a Proclamation and Declaration, in the firſt of which he ſet forth, That whereas malicious Rumours were ſpread abroad, as if the King's Chief Governour intended to govern otherwiſe than by the known Laws of *Ireland*, which Rumours were heightened by ſome few fiery ſpirits in their Pulpits, therefore for the removing of ſuch fears and Jealouſies, he declared that he would apply all his care and induſtry to govern in perfect obedience to the King's Commands, which were to govern his Subjects by Law, and

and to protect them in their reſpective Properties and Priviledges according to Law; and that he would further take care that all the King's Subjects of what perſwaſion in Religion or degree ſoever, ſhould be protected in all their juſt priviledges, and in the free Exerciſe of their Religion, provided they perſevered in their Duty and Allegiance to the King.

In his Declaration he ſet forth that all Soldiers ſhould duly pay their Quarters at the uſual and agreed Rates, requiring all Inn-keepers and Sutlers to give them Credit for no more. And if any Soldidiers ſhould commit any ſpoil or diſorders, the Superior Commanders were required to cauſe immediate ſatisfaction to be made; withal commanding ſeveral other things requiſite for the regulation of Military Diſcipline and good Manners: And laſtly, requiring the Soldiers to be aſſiſting to the Civil Magiſtrates in the apprehending of Tories, Houſe-breakers, and Highway Robbers. The uſual popular Flouriſhes with which Great men uſually ſeek to ingratiate themſelves with the people at their firſt coming to the Government And thus we come to the year 1687.

In

In which year, towards the beginning of *April*, the King according to his Reſolutions, with which he had acquainted the Council in *March* before, ſet forth his Declaration for Liberty of Conſcience.

Declaring in the firſt place, That he would protect the Archbiſhops, Biſhops, and all other his Subjects of the Church of *England* in the free Exerciſe of their Religion, as by Law Eſtabliſhed.

In the next place, ſuſpending the Execution of the Penal Laws againſt Non-Conformiſts, and acquitting all perſons whatſoever from taking the Oaths of Supremacy and Allegiance, and the ſeveral Teſts and Declarations mentioned in the Acts of the 25*th* and 30*th* year of King *Charles* the Second. And in the concluſion aſſuring all his loving Subjects, That he would maintain them in all their Properties and Poſſeſſions, as well of Church and Abby-Lands, as of all other Properties whatſoever. Though ſome were of opinion, That it would have been better never to have publiſh'd this Declaration, unleſs there had been a real intention to have obſerv'd it more religiouſly.

However this Declaration occaſion'd ſeveral Addreſſes to the King from ſeveral of the Diſſenting Parties, and firſt from the Anabaptiſts, who were very complemental in their Expreſſions, telling the King, That the invaluable Favour and Benefit which they receiv'd from his Royal Clemency, compell'd them to proſtrate themſelves at his Feet with the Tender of their humble Thanks for the Peace and Liberty, which both they and other Diſſenters enjoy'd under his gracious Protection. Whence it may be obſerv'd, That Anabaptiſts can diſſemble as well as other People.

The ſixteenth of *April*, *George* Duke of *Buckingham* departed this Life at his Houſe in *Yorkſhire*. A Perſon not much lamented, nor at all ill ſpoken of; yet who had been much more Great and Famous, had not his ſurmounting Genius been corrupted by the Irregularities of the Courts he liv'd in. Yet was he a true lover of his Country, and an Enemy to the *French* Intereſt.

After that of the Anabaptiſts came ſeveral Addreſſes from the Presbyterians, Quakers, and Independents in ſeveral Counties, all in return of thanks for

for the King's Indulgence; few perceiving that it was the Bridge over which Popery was to paſs into *England*; or as if they did not care with whom they intermix'd, ſo they might have a little Elbow-room for their Religion.

Thus we are got as far as *June* 1687. but nothing remarkable hapned all this Summer, the whole Kingdom was ſo taken up with making Addreſſes, for the King's Promiſe of protecting them in their Liberties and Properties, that nothing elſe was thought upon; and one would have thought that the King had been unremoveable from his Throne, there was ſuch a world of Loyalty pretended. A fair Warning to Princes not to put their confidence in Addreſſes; for one would have thought ſuch an Hoſt of Addreſſes had been enough to ſecure ten Princes. The King alſo took a long Progreſs round the North-Weſt part of *England*, viſiting ſeveral Towns and Cities of the Kingdom, and touching for the Evil where-ever he came, to the number of above five thouſand perſons. And all the while, for the Security of the Nation, the King's Army lay encamped

upon *Hownſlow* Heath.

Upon the Lord Mayor's Day the Pope's Nuncio dined at *Guild-Hall*, which was a Rarity not ſeen before in many deſcents of our Anceſtors: and upon the Eleventh of *November* the Honourable and Reverend Father *Peter*, as he was then ſtiled, was ſworn of the Privy-Council, where he managed things, as the Event prov'd, to the great benefit of the Nation.

In *February* the Regulation of the Preſs was taken into Conſideration by the Privy-Council, and to that purpoſe a Proclamation was iſſued forth, grounded upon a Statute made in the fourteenth year of the Reign of King *Charles* the Second, prohibiting the Sale, or expoſing to ſale of all unlicenſed, ſeditious and treaſonable Pamphlets under the pains and penalties provided by the ſaid Act. Together with another Proclamation, That whoever ſhould apprehend any Robber or Highway-man, and cauſe him to be brought into cuſtody, ſhould within fifteen days after his Conviction have a reward of Ten pound for every Offender ſo apprehended.

Toward the middle of *March*, another

ther Proclamation was iſſued forth, commanding the return of all the Kings Subjects, who had taken Arms under, & then were in the Service of the *States General* of the United Provinces of the *Netherlands*, either by Sea or Land; tho upon no other Allegation, than that the King thought it fit for his Service.

This Proclamation cauſed ſome Diſpute between the *States General* and the Marqueſs of *Abbeville*, the King's Envoy Extraordinary; for that the *States General* refuſed to let the *Engliſh* Regiments, then in their Service, return into *England*. Inſomuch that the Marqueſs, by expreſs Orders from the King, deliver'd in a Memorial to the *States* about the beginning of *April*, wherein he ſet forth, That the King was much ſurpriſed to find, by their Lordſhips Reſolutions of the 13*th* of the laſt Month, that their Lordſhips perſiſted in refuſing Leave to his Subjects to return into *England*.

'And that whereas their Lord-
'ſhips alledged, That there was no-
'thing ſo agreeable to Nature, as
'that he who was born free, ſhould
'have the Right and Liberty to ſettle

'himſelf where-ever he ſhould think 'it moſt advantageous for him——— 'And that it was in his power to be na- 'turalized, and become a Subject to 'Them, under whoſe Soveraignty he 'ſubmits his Perſon——And that the 'Government receiving him, thereby 'acquire over him the ſame Right it 'has over its own proper and natural 'Subjects.

The Marqueſs reply'd, That this pretended Natural Liberty could not ſubſiſt after that Dominion and Obedience had been introduc'd; ſo that the Rights of Soveraignty and Obedience were then only to be conſidered; and that in virtue of thoſe Rights it had been the common Opinion in all times, That no natural Subject could withdraw himſelf from the Obedience he ow'd to his Lawful Prince. From whence it was, that the Kings of *Great Britain* had in all times prohibited their Subjects to engage in any Foreign Service, and had recall'd them home from it, when and as often as they thought fit.

The

The Marqueſs farther inſtanc'd a Capitulation made between the Earl of *Oſſory* and his Highneſs the Prince of *Orange*, That in caſe the King of *Great Britain* ſhould recal his Subjects in the Service of the *States*, they ſhould be permitted to retire, *&c.*

By virtue of which Capitulation, and his Reaſons alledged, the Marqueſs demanded the Diſmiſſion forthwith of his Maſters Subjects who were willing to return. Which Demand, as the King would never depart from, ſo neither was he willing to doubt of their Lordſhips compliance with it.

But it ſeems, that very few or none were willing, for very few or none return'd; believing perhaps they could do more ſervice where they were, for the Intereſt of their Country, than by fighting in their own Country againſt their own Countrymen and fellow-Proteſtants. So that as their unwillingneſs juſtify'd the Reſolution of the *States General*, ſo it rendred the Endeavours of the Marqueſs ineffectual.

And now we are come as far as *April* in the year 1688. at what time the King, after his giving a ſhort account to the World, that his Conduct had been ſuch in all times as ought to have perſwaded the World, that he was firm and conſtant to his Reſolutions; yet that eaſie people might not be abuſed by the Malice of crafty wicked men, he thought fit to declare that his Intentions were not changed ſince the fourth of *Auguſt*, when he iſſued out his Declaration for Liberty of Conſcience; and therefore he renew'd the publiſhing of his ſaid Declaration: which was accordingly done in the ſame words as before. But now at the end of it he made an Addition, That ever ſince that Indulgence, he had made it his principal care to ſee it preſerv'd without diſtinction, as he was encourag'd to do by the multitude of Addreſſes, and many other Aſſurances which he receiv'd from his Subjects of all Perſwaſions, as Teſtimonies of their ſatisfaction and duty: the Effects of which he doubted not but the next Parliament would plainly ſhew, and that it would

would not be in vain that he had uſed his utmoſt endeavours to eſtabliſh Liberty of Conſcience on ſuch juſt Foundations as would render it unalterable, and ſecure to all People the free Exerciſe of their Religion for ever. That it was ſuch a Security which he deſir'd without the burthen of Oaths and Teſts, which have been unhappily made by ſome Governments, but could never ſupport any; nor could men be advanc'd by ſuch means to Offices and Employments, which ought to be the reward of Services, Fidelity and Merit. That in purſuance of this he had been forced to make many Changes both of Civil and Military Officers throughout his Dominions, not thinking any fit to be employ'd in his Service, that would not contribute toward the eſtabliſhing the Peace and Greatneſs of their Country. All which he recommended to his Subjects, deſiring them to conſider how far above three years it was, that he had not appear'd that Prince his Enemies would have made the World afraid of; his chief aim having been not to be the Oppreſſor, but the Father of his People.

Nor did the King ſtop here, but at the beginning of *May* made an Order in Council, That his Declaration bearing date the 27*th* of *April*, ſhould be read upon the 20*th* and 27*th* of *May* in all Churches and Chappels within the Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter* and ten miles thereabout, and upon the 3*d* and 10*th* of *June* following in all Churches and Chappels throughout the Kingdom: And farther ordered, That the Biſhops ſhould cauſe the ſaid Declaration to be ſent and diſtributed throughout their ſeveral Dioceſſes to be read accordingly.

Upon the tenth of *June*, a Proclamation came forth, appointing a publick day of Thankſgiving to be ſolemnized upon the firſt of *July* throughout the Kingdom, for that it had pleaſed Almighty God to bleſs his Majeſty and his Royal Conſort the Queen with a Son, and theſe his Kingdoms and Dominions with a Prince. But he found in the concluſion that God would not be ſo mock'd.

More particularly the Deputy Governour of *Portſmouth*, at that time was

was more than usually sedulous to shew his extraordinary Joy, upon the receipt of the News of this reputed Prince's being born of the Queen's Body. For he not only spread abroad the Tidings by the loud reports of his Cannon and small shot, but allow'd the Souldiers two Jubilee nights, to carouse the Royal Babe's Health in Beer and Ale by the light of numerous Bonfires, while the Magistrates of the Town and himself, with the rest of the Officers, did the same in more potent Liquor. But the generality of the Nation would not be so deluded.

For notwithstanding all these Legions of Loyal Addresses, and returns of Thanks to the King for his great Indulgence to tender Consciences, yet the rigorous Proceedings of his Commissioners against the Lord Bishop of *London* last year, and against the *Vice-Chancellor* of *Cambridge*, and the Fellows of *Magdalen* Colledge in *Oxford* this year, were such evident breaches of the Declaration, that the dissatisfactions of the Nation becoming so general, it was easie to portend, that nothing so violent could be diuturnal. For

such

ſuch was the precipitancy of the Popiſh Counſels at that time, that they fail'd by their own haſte to introduce Popery into *England*, as ſome men loſe their deſign by making haſte to be rich. Theſe two Proſecutions therefore being both of the ſame year, and the violence of the one, victorious in its Uſurpation, as having put an end to the Contention not far from the time when the Arbitrary Proceedings of the other were firſt ſet on foot, it may not be improper to put them both together, for the Series of the Story's ſake, in this ſame vacant part of the year, when there was little elſe of moment ſtirring.

The firſt of theſe two Tempeſts fell upon the Vice-Chancellour, and Delegates of the Univerſity of *Cambridge*, for refuſing to admit one *Alban Francis*, a Benedictine Monk, to the degree of Maſter of Arts, without taking the Oaths. For this *Alban Francis*, being for his Religion's ſake, a Favourite at Court, had ſo far prevail'd with thoſe, who were reſolv'd to lay violent hands upon all thoſe Priviledges and Properties of the Proteſtants,

teſtants, which they had made the King promiſe to preſerve and protect, that he obtain'd a Letter under the King's Signet Manual, the ſubſtance whereof was, That hearing much in Commendation of one *Alban Francis*, a Benedictin, the King was pleas'd to command the Univerſity, that they ſhould admit him to the Degree of Maſter of Arts, without adminiſtring to him any Oath or Oaths whatſoever, notwithſtanding any Law or Statute to the contrary; which the King was pleas'd to diſpenſe with, in favour of the ſaid *Alban Francis*.

This Letter arriv'd at *Cambridge* the 9*th* of *February*; but the Chancellour not being over-haſty, did not read it to the Senate till the 21*ſt* of the ſame month; where it was unanimouſly agreed by the Members, voluntarily to teſtifie their Concurrence with the Vice-Chancellour, and to adviſe him to forbear admitting the ſaid *Francis*, till the King had been petition'd to revoke his Mandate. Upon which the Vice-Chancellour wrote a Letter to the D. of *Albemarle*, then Chancellour, to beg his Interceſſion with the King.

To

To which the Duke return'd, That he had try'd, but without any effect; nevertheleſs, it was probable, that ſuch a Body as the Univerſity concurring and ſigning a Petition, if it could be admitted, would prove much better, and more ſucceſsful. However, to prevent the inconvenience of being deem'd Tumultuary Petitioners, it was thought more adviſeable to ſend up the Senſe of the whole Body by particular Meſſengers from each Houſe. To which purpoſe, Mr. *Smault*, profeſſour of Caſuiſtical Divinity, was made choice of by the Non-Regents; and Mr. *Norris*, Fellow of *Trinity-Colledge*, by the Regents. The ſubſtance of what they deliver'd was, That the Houſes thought the admiſſion of Mr. *Francis*, without the uſual Oaths, illegal and unſafe, and therefore advis'd, That the King might be Petition'd; which Opinions were ſo freely giv'n to the Two Meſſengers from each Houſe, and the thing ſo unanimouſly approv'd of, that the only perſons taking notice of it, were three Papiſts, and one or two more, running with the Stream of the Times.

In

In the mean time, the Squire-Beadles and Regiſters were ſent to let Mr. *Francis* know, That the Senate was ready to admit him, provided he would ſwear as the Laws appointed. Which he refus'd, inſiſting upon the King's Diſpenſation; and immediately takes Horſe for *London*, to prepoſſeſs his Patrons at *Whitehall*, with the Behaviour of the Univerſity.

This the Senate underſtanding, diſpatch'd after him a Squire Beadle with two Letters; one to the D. of *Albemarle*, and another to the E. of *Sunderland*. He was readily admitted to the D. of *Albemarle*, but could get no acceſs to the Earl; and therefore ſent in his Letter, purporting a moſt humble Submiſſion to the King, with no leſs ſolemn Proteſtations, that what was done proceeded from no Principle of Stubbornneſs or Diſobedience, but a Conſcientious ſenſe of their Obligations to Laws and Oaths, and a reſpectful Intimation that they were ready to Petition the King, that it might be admitted; but not daring to approach him without ſome ſignifications, that it would be acceptable,

they

they apply'd themſelves to his Lordſhip, deſiring him to do the Univerſity the favour to Mediate for them. But the Officer was diſmiſs'd without any ſatisfactory Anſwer: or rather, inſtead of an Anſwer, a ſecond Letter was ſent down to the Univerſity, exactly the ſame with the other, only with an additional Clauſe, to do it at their Peril. Which being read by the Senate, Two Letters were prepar'd, one more large and full, for the D. of *Albemarle*; and another ſhorter and leſs particular, to the E. of *Sunderland*; and Mr. *Braddock* of *Katherine-Hall*, and Mr. *Stanhop* of *Kings-College*, diſpatch'd away to *London* with the ſaid Letters, and other Inſtructions to make the moſt proper Applications for the Service of the Univerſity. Upon their coming to *London*, the D. of *Albemarle* omitted nothing that lay in his power to ſerve them, though to no purpoſe. But from the E. of *S.* they could receive no other Anſwer, than only this, That the King had ſeen the Vice-Chancellours Letter, was offended at the Proceeedings of the Univerſity, and would take order very

ſhortly

ſhortly to give a farther Anſwer.

What that Anſwer was, in a little time appear'd; for not long after, *Atterbury* the Meſſenger arriv'd at *Cambridge* with a Summons from the Eccleſiaſtical Commiſſioners, commanding the Vice-Chancellour to appear in perſon before them, and the Senate by themſelves and their Deputies, to anſwer to ſuch things as ſhould be objected againſt them on his Majeſties behalf.

The Perſons deputed by the Senate to repreſent and act, were,

Dr. *Peachell*, Vice-Chancellour.
Dr. *Eachard*, Maſter of *Katherine*-Hall.
Dr. *Babington*.
Dr. *Smoult*.
Dr. *Cook*.
Mr. *Billers*.
Mr. *Newton*.
Mr. *Smith*.
Mr. *Stanhop*, all Fellows of particular Colledges.

Upon their Appearance in the Council-Chamber, where were preſent the Chancellour, Lord Preſident, Lord *Mulgrave*, Earl of *Huntington*, the

the Biſhops of *Durham* and *Rocheſter*, and Lord Chief Juſtice *Herbert*, the Vice-Chancellour was ask'd why he had not obey'd the King's Command in behalf of Mr. *Francis?* To which the Vice-Chancellour deſiring time to anſwer, after three quarters of an hour's debate, the Regiſter was order'd to tell the Vice-Chancellour by word of mouth, that the Lords had granted him a weeks time.

The time being come, the Vice-Chancellour put in his Anſwer in writing in the Name of the Univerſity and Senate of *Cambridge*, containing a Citation of ſeveral Statutes; one made in the firſt year of *Elizabeth*, entituled, *An Act to reſtore to the Crown the ancient Juriſdictions over the State Eccleſiaſtical and Spiritual, and aboliſhing Foreign Power repugnant to the ſame.* Wherein it was Enacted, *That every Perſon that ſhould be promoted to any degree of Learning in the Univerſities, ſhould take the Oath therein mentioned, whereby he ſhould declare and acknowledge the King to be the only Supreme Governour of this Realm, as well in Spirituals as in Temporals.*

A

A ſecond Act made in the fifth year of the Queen, to the ſame Effect.

A third Statute made in the third year of King *James* the Firſt, together with a fourth made in the ninth year of the ſame King, Entituled, *An Act for Adminiſtring the Oath of Allegiance*; by which it was Enacted, *That the ſaid Oath ſhould be taken by the Vice-Chancellour, all the Principals of Houſes, and by every other perſon that ſhould be promoted to any degree*, &c. Upon which it was farther inſiſted, That both himſelf, as Vice Chancellour, and every Member of the Senate had taken the ſaid Oath.

That the ſaid Statutes were made for the preſervation of the Doctrine profeſſed by the Church of *England*, and the King's rightful Power and Prerogative, and that they had offer'd the ſaid Oath to *Alban Francis*, but he refuſed to take it.

That the admitting him without the ſaid Oaths, had been contrary to the ſaid Statutes, and a breach of Truſt as well in the *Vice-Chancellour* as the *Senate*, and a violation of their Oaths,

Oaths, and therefore they could not admit him. Leaving it farther to their Lordships Conſideration, whether their Caſe were under their Cognizance or no; ſince the taking a degree of Maſter of Arts, and the admitting or refuſing to admit to ſuch a Degree, was no Eccleſiaſtical Matter, but of Temporal Cognizance.

Laſtly, they offer'd to their Lordſhips, that by the Statute of the 16th year of King *Charles* the Firſt, there was a Clauſe, That no new Court ſhould be erected or appointed within the Realm which ſhould have like Power, Juriſdiction, or Authority as the High Commiſſion then had or pretended to have, but that all ſuch Commiſſions and Grants, and all Powers and Authority granted thereby, ſhould be utterly void.

The Anſwer being read, and the Court up, the Regiſter ſent to the *Vice-Chancellour* and *Delegates* to ſpeak with them in the Council-Chamber, where he acquainted them, That the Commiſſioners had put off all farther Conſideration of their Buſineſs till the *Saturday* come ſeven-night following, which

which would be the 7th of *May*, at what time the Commiſſioners expected their Attendance again.

In the mean time, there was a Rumour ſpread about the Town, that the Lords had receiv'd a new Commiſſion, which though it were true, as appear'd by the Alteration of ſome of the Commiſſioners, and would have been a good pretence for beginning all again, and gaining of time, yet, becauſe the Gentlemen of *Cambridge* could not prove it, they went on as before.

And now *Saturday* being come, and the Vice-Chancellour and Delegates appearing, the Lord Chancellour ſtarted a Queſtion to the Vice-Chancellour, what the Oath was which he had taken? To which the Vice-Chancellour reply'd, after ſome heſitation, That it was in ſubſtance, to Adminiſter or Execute the Duty or Office of the Vice-Chancellour, which was ſtated by the Statutes of the Univerſity and the Laws of the Land. From hence another Queſtion aroſe, Whether he did not remember any Maſters of Arts made without Oaths?

One

One Doctor *Lightfoot* was inſtanc'd. But then Doctor *Cook* affirm'd, that Doctor *Lightfoot* did ſubſcribe to the thirty nine Articles, of which, the firſt was the King's Supremacy; and the Lord Chancellour acknowledg'd that Subſcribing was Swearing.

Then a third Queſtion was ask'd, Whether the Vice-Chancellour knew any Mandates from the King, refus'd by the Univerſity before? In Anſwer to which, the Caſe of one *Tatnel*, a Non-Conformiſt Miniſter was urg'd, in whoſe behalf *Charles* the Second ſent his Mandate to the Univerſity; but that *Tatnel* refuſing to take the Oaths, and the matter being repreſented to the King, he recall'd his Mandate. After theſe and ſome other trifling Queſtions put by the Lord Chancellour, he ſhortned the Buſineſs, commanded the Company to withdraw, and after ſome time, ordering them to be call'd in again, proceeded to pronounce Sentence upon the Vice-Chancellour, as being guilty of great Diſobedience to the King's Commands, and other Crimes and Contempts. That he ſhould be depri-

deprived of his Office of Vice-Chancellour, and Suſpended *ab Officio & Beneficio* of his Headſhip of *Magdalen* Colledge; and that he ſhould not preſume to meddle with any of the Publick Buſineſs of the Univerſity.

Which Sentence was afterwards drawn up in Form, put into Writing, and fix'd upon the Publick School-Doors, and the Gates of *Magdalen* Colledge, and Doctor *Balderſon* of *Emanuel* Colledge choſen to ſucceed in the Office of Vice Chancellour. And thus was the Gravity and Learning of the Univerſity of *Cambridge* in a fair way to have been trampled down, to let in an Inundation of ſilly and illiterate Popiſh Prieſts and Monks, who lay ready to pop into the *Bethesdas* of every vacancy, by the aſſiſtance of their Angels at Court.

The next Religious and Inviolable Obſervance of the Declaration, was the proſecution of the Gentlemen of *Magdalen* Colledge in *Oxford*, upon a Court-Quarrel of the ſame Nature. For the Preſidentſhip of *Magdalen* Colledge in *Oxford* being vacant

vacant by the Death of Doctor *Clerk*, the late Preſident; notice was given by the Vice-Preſident for a new Election, by fixing a Citation upon the Chappel Door, intimating the Vacancy, together with the Time and Place where it was to be done, as the Statutes of the Colledge directed. However, underſtanding that the King had granted his Letters Mandatory, in behalf of one Mr. *Farmer*, they ſent a Petition to Court, wherein they repreſented to the King, that in regard the ſaid Mr. *Farmer* was incapable by their Statutes of being Preſident, they therefore beſought him to leave them to a free Election, or to recommend to them ſome other perſon, who was capable by their Statutes. Soon after the King's Letters arriv'd, and the Fellows were ſummon'd together, to know of them, whether they would elect Mr. *Farmer*, in obedience to the King's Mandate. To which they anſwer'd, That in regard they had a Petition then lying before the King, they thought it convenient to ſtay till they receiv'd an Anſwer. At length, but not before the utmoſt time appointed by the Statutes

Statutes was come, they receiv'd only a ſhort Anſwer from the Lord Preſident, That the King expected to be obey'd. But then, it being the Senſe of the Fellows, that they ought to proceed to the Election of the Preſident; according to the Statutes, Dr. *Hough* was duely and legally choſen, and pronounc'd Preſident: and after that being preſented to the Viſitor, was ſworn, admitted, and took his Seat in the Chappel.

In the mean time, to mitigate the King's Diſpleaſure, the Fellows had taken all the care imaginable, by Petition to the King, and by writing to their Viſitor, the Lord Biſhop of *Wincheſter*, and the D. of *Ormond*, Chancellour of the Univerſity, ſetting forth their deep affliction to find themſelves reduc'd to that unfortunate Neceſſity of either diſobeying the King's Will, or violating their Conſciences by notorious Perjuries. And all this, after a Gracious Declaration of *Indulgence*, and *Liberty to tender Conſciences.*

The News of this Election reaching *White-Hall*, a Letter is preſently ſent from the E. of *Sunderland* to the Col-

ledge, giving the Fellows to underſtand, That the King was much ſurpriz'd at their proceedings, and expected they ſhould ſend him an account of what had paſs'd upon that occaſion. Upon which their Caſe was ſtated, and ſent up to *London*, ſetting forth the Incapacity of the Perſon recommended, and the Obligation of Oaths which they lay under, not to admit of any Diſpenſations by whomſoever procured or granted.

Upon this a Citation follow'd from the Commiſſioners for Eccleſiaſtical Cauſes, &c. requiring the Fellows, or ſuch as they ſhould depute to appear at *White-Hall*.

The Delegates were Dr. *Aldworth* Vice Preſident, Dr. *Fairfax*, Dr. *J. Smith*, Mr. *Hammond*, Mr. *Dobſon*, and Mr. *Fairer*.

Theſe Gentlemen appearing at the Time, and being demanded, why they refus'd to obey the King's Mandate, at the end of the time limited by the Commiſſioners to make their Reply, they put in their Anſwer in writing to this Effect.

That *Magdalen Colledge* in *Oxford* was a Body Corporate, govern'd by

Local

Local Statutes granted by *Henry* the 6th for him, his Heirs and Succeſſors, and confirm'd by ſeveral Kings of *England*. That by the ſaid Statutes, the Preſident was to be a man of good Life and underſtanding, and otherwiſe ſo and ſo qualified as to render him fit for ſuch a Charge.

That they were bound by Oath not to admit any to that Office, but Fellows of that, or *New Colledge*.

That no Fellow was admitted, but he was firſt ſworn to obſerve all the Statutes and Ordinances of the Colledge: and that they were farther ſworn not to make uſe of, or conſent to any Diſpenſations by what Authority ſoever, or under what Form of Words ſoever granted. And therefore in regard they could not comply with his Majeſties Letters for the Election of Mr. *Farmer*, being a Perſon no way qualified, as the Statutes of the Colledge required, without a manifeſt violation of their Oaths, and hazard of their Legal Intereſt and Property, they had Elected Dr. *Hough*, a Perſon every way qualified as the Statutes directed, and according to their indiſpenſable Obligations to obſerve

ſerve the Founders Laws. Here Dr. *Fairfax* deſired to put in a particular Plea for himſelf, why he did not ſubſcribe; and farther inſiſted, that the matter then before the Commiſſioners did not lye in that Court. To which the Chancellour replyed, He was a Doctor of Divinity, not of Law. But then deſiring to know by what Commiſſion they ſate, the Chancellour grew into ſuch a heat, that he ask'd the Doctor, what Commiſſion he had to be ſo impudent in Court? Told him he ought to be kept in a dark Room; asked the Fellows why they ſuffered him without a Guardian, and why they did not bring him to his Lordſhip to beg him? And then ordering the Fellows to withdraw, after a full hours debate, ordered the Vice-Preſident and the Delegates to appear upon *Wedneſday*, the ſecond of *June*. At what time the Fellows deliver'd in their Reaſons why they did not elect Mr. *Farmer*, as being a Perſon that had misbehaved himſelf while he was at *Trinity Colledge*, in *Cambridge*, where he had receiv'd Admonition from the Maſter in order to his Expulſion.

That he had taught School in *Chippenham*

penham in *Wiltſhire* under a Nonconformiſt Miniſter, without Licenſe.

That being enter'd into *Magdalen Hall* in *Oxford*, he was of ſo violent and troubleſome a humour, that to preſerve the Peace of the Society, he was deſired to leave the Hall.

After which, being admitted into *Magdalen Colledge* in *Oxford*, he declared, that there was no Proteſtant but would cut the King's Throat.

However, that he was really of the Church of *England*, only he made an Intereſt with ſome *Roman Catholicks* to get Preferment.

That at the very time the King's Letters arrived at the Colledge on his behalf, he was at *Abbington* in very ill Company, drinking to Exceſs; and was one of thoſe that in the Night-time threw the Stocks into the River. For proof of which, they delivered in Letters and Certificates under the Hands of ſeveral perſons.

Theſe Objections againſt Mr. *Farmer* prevailed ſo far, that he was laid aſide himſelf; but the Vice Preſident and Dr. *Hough* were both ſuſpended; Dr. *Hough*, under pretence of being unduely Elected; and the Vice Pre-

ſident together with the reſt of the Delegates for contempt of the King's Letters.

Notwithſtanding all this ſeverity, the King was not thus ſatisfied; but being at the Inſtigation of his Popiſh Counſellours, reſolved to clear the Colledge of all the reſt, and make that lovely Pile a Seminary of young Prieſts, an occaſion was ſoon found out whereon to ground a ſecond Quarrel with thoſe that remain'd. To which purpoſe a ſecond Mandate was ſent for admitting the Biſhop of *Oxford* to the Preſidentſhip, well knowing that he was a perſon that would be as certainly rejected as *Farmer*, being in every reſpect as uncapable as he, only that the Biſhop overtopp'd him in Title.

Theſe Letters Mandatory were accompanied with a Letter from the E. of *Sunderland* to the Senior Fellow, to let him know that the King expected a ready Obedience to be payed to his Pleaſure, and to deſire him to ſend him a ſpeedy Account of the Fellows Proceedings.

But the Fellows ſtill perſiſting in their Reſolutions to obſerve the Statutes

tutes of the Colledge according to their Oaths, nothing was done to the King's satisfaction. So that upon the King's coming in his Progress to *Oxford*, they were ordered to attend him at *Christ-Church*, where he then lay. At what time the King told them, they had not dealt with him like Gentlemen, but had dealt very uncivilly and undutifully by him. Upon which the Fellows falling upon their Knees, presented a Petition to the King, containing their Reasons why they could not admit the Bishop, being to the same effect with those which they had given for the Refusal of *Farmer*; but the King refus'd to receive it; adding withal, That they had been a stubborn and turbulent Colledge: and that he had known them so to be these Six and Twenty Years; tax'd them with their Church of *England* Loyalty, and bid them get them gone, and know he was their King, and would be obeyed: and, still continuing his Passion, bid them be gone, and admit the Bishop of *Oxford*; threatning, that they who refused it, should feel the weight of their Soveraign's Displeasure. And after a second acting, upon

their confirming the Election of Mr. *Holben* after the Royal Inhibition, bid them go and Elect the Bishop of *Oxon*, or else they must expect to feel the weight of his hand. Which Passion in the King for such a person as the then Bishop of *Oxford*, shew'd, that either he cared very little what Persons he recommended, so they were proper for his turn, or to serve a turn, or else that he did it on purpose to teize and Harrass the Church of *England*.

But all these Threats not being of sufficient force to make the Fellows perjure themselves, an Underling sort of Commissioners for Ecclesiastical Causes and Visitations, *&c.* The Bishop of *Chester*, Dr. *Cartwright*, Sir *Robert Wright*, *C. J.* of the *Kings-bench*, Sir *Tho. Jenner* one of the Barons of the *Chequer*, were sent down to *Oxford* to Visit *Magdalen Colledge* in particular. These Commissioners sate in the Colledge Hall, where the Fellows appearing upon Summons before them, desired a Copy of their Commission, which was denied them. After which Dr. *Hough* being asked whether he would submit to the Visitation or no, declar'd

declar'd in his own, and the Name of the greater number of the Fellows, that they did ſubmit to the Viſitation, as far as it was conſiſtent with the Laws of the Land, and the Statutes of the Colledge, and no further: and deſired it might be Recorded.

Upon which the *C. J.* putting the Queſtion, whether the Dr. thought they came to Act againſt the Laws? The Dr. plainly told them, that their Commiſſion gave them Authority to change and alter the Statutes, and make new ones as they thought convenient: but that he had ſworn to admit neither of any new Statutes, nor Alterations in the Old; and therefore he neither could, nor would admit of any Alterations. Several other Diſputes there were at that Appearance, but all concluded in this, That the Biſhop of *Cheſter* demanded all their Regiſters, with an account of the Benefactors, what Money every one gave, for what uſe, and how employ'd; and Thirdly, a Copy of all their Leaſes they had Let for two years laſt paſt, to whom Let, and what Fines they had received.

At the next Sitting, Dr. *Hough*, being called in by himſelf, was ask'd

whether he ſubmitted to the Decree of the Commiſſioners, by which his Election was declar'd void? who anſwer'd, That it was a Nullity in it ſelf from the beginning to the end, he having never been cited, nor having ever appear'd before them, and therefore could not ſubmit to that Decree.

The next Queſtion put to him, was, whether he would deliver up the Keys of the Preſident's Office and Lodgings to the Perſon appointed by the King to be the Preſident? To which the Dr. reply'd in ſhort, that he had neither ſeen nor heard any thing to induce him to it.

Whereupon the King's Proctor ſtood up, and accuſed the Dr. of Contumacy, and the Biſhop of *Cheſter* admoniſhed him three times to depart peaceably out of the Lodgings, and to act no longer as Preſident, or pretended Preſident of the Colledge. Which being done, his Name was ſtruck out of the Buttery-Book, and the Fellows, and the reſt of the Society admoniſhed in like manner no longer to ſubmit to his Authority.

The next Sitting, the Queſtion was put to all the Fellows in general, whether

ther they would assist at the Admission of the Bishop of *Oxford* to be Installed President by vertue of the King's *Mandate*? To which it was answer'd, That they were under Oaths to the contrary, and therefore could not do it.

The Sitting after that, the Question being put to several of the Fellows, Man by Man, whether they would admit the Bishop of *Oxford* President? it was generally answered, that without deliberate Perjury they could not do it. But in the midst of this Examination the President came into Court without any Attendance, and applying himself to the Commissioners, protested against all their Proceedings, and against all that they had done, or hereafter should do in prejudice of his Right, as Illegal, Unjust, and Null, and therefore he appeal'd to the King in his *Courts of Justice*.

Upon which the Strangers and Scholars that were in the Hall gave a Hum; which so incensed the Commissioners, that notwithstanding all the Protestations the President & Fellows could make, the Lord *C. J.* would not be pacified, but Charging it upon the President, bound him in a Bond of a Thousand Pound, with security to the like value, to appear at the *King's-Bench-Bar*. Upon

Upon which, the Commissioners finding the Fellows so resolute in their Determinations, Adjourn'd into the Chappel, and put Mr. *Wiggins*, the Bishop of *Oxford*'s Chaplain into the President's Stall, (not one of the Fellows being present but only Dr. *Charnock*,) where he took the Oaths which the Statutes enjoyn the President at his Admission; together with the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy. Which done, he was conducted by the Commissioners to the Door of the President's Lodgings; where after they had knockt three times, and found that no body open'd the Doors, they return'd to the Publick Room, and order'd a *Smith* to be sent for to force them open; which being done, they gave Mr. *Wiggins* Possession of the Lodgings, where he Din'd that day, in token of an absolute Confirmation.

After this another Question was put to the Fellows, whether they would submit to the Bishop of *Oxford*, as then Installed President by vertue of the King's Mandate?

To which Dr. *Fairfax* resolutely made answer, That he neither could nor would obey the Bishop of *Oxford*:

and

and being further ask'd, whether he ſubmitted to the Authority of the Court? he deny'd it then, as he formerly deny'd it at *Whitehall*; upon which his place was immediately declared void, and he commanded quietly to depart the Colledge within Fourteen Days.

Dr. *Fulham* being particularly ask'd whether he would obey the Biſhop of *Oxford*? reply'd, That Dr. *Hough* being duely elected and admitted Preſident, and having no way forfeited his Right, he could obey no other Perſon as Preſident: adding withal, that the Biſhop had not poſſeſſion in due form of Law, nor by proper Officers. Which the *C. Juſtice* looking upon as an affront to his abounding Knowledge in the Law, Mr. *Fulham* was forthwith ſuſpended from the Profits of his Fellowſhip, during the King's Pleaſure.

The Commiſſioners had thought to have cajol'd the reſt of the Fellows into an abſolute Submiſſion to the King, by acknowledging their contempt to his ſacred Perſon, and his Letters; by promiſing to behave themſelves Loyal for the Future; by owning the proceeding and legality of the Court;

by

by imploring the King's Pardon, and laying themselves at his Feet. But they finding that a General Submission, without acknowledging themselves to have acted in contempt of his Majesties Authority, would not serve, and being thereupon again demanded, whether they would obey the Bishop of *Oxford* as their President, all but one or two unanimously answered, that they could not obey the Bishop of *Oxford* as their President. Thereupon, after the Bishop of *Chester* had made a long Harangue, setting forth and aggravating to a high Degree, the Quarrelsom and Factious humour of the Society in general, and their particular disobedience and contumacy to the King, in the refusal of *Farmer* and the Bishop of *Oxford*, proposed a submission for them to sign, to the same Effect already mention'd. Which when all the Fellows, except Mr. *Tho. Smith* and Mr. *Charnock*, refus'd to sign, they were all, to the number of six and twenty, pronounced guilty of disobedience to his Majesties Commands, and of persisting in their contempt, and therefore condemn'd to be depriv'd and expell'd from their respective Fellowships.

And

And as if that had not been enough, by another Order of the Commissioners, they were all made incapable of being receiv'd or admitted into any Ecclesiastical Dignity, Benefice or Promotion. And such as were not yet in Holy Orders, were adjudged uncapable of receiving, or being admitted into the same. An apparent Effect of Popish Inhumanity against abominated Heresie, and no less vigorously prosecuted by their Protestant Tools.

And thus we come to one of the most Topping Pieces of Malice, carried on by the King's Popish Counsellors, who thinking, like a Torrent, to run down all before them, were now grown so hardy with success, having a Company of corrupt and fawning Judges, and consequently the Law of their side, as to venture to attach no less than seven of the Chiefest Protestant Prelates in the Nation at one time.

For the King having made an Order in Council, by which the Bishops were required to cause his Declaration to be distributed through all their Dioceses, and to be read in all Churches and Chappels throughout the whole Nation; which was lookt upon as one of the

the pernicious Conſequences of the King's aſſum'd Diſpenſing Power, the Lord Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, together with the Biſhops of *Aſaph*, *Fly*, *Chicheſter*, *Bath* and *Wells*, *Peterborough*, and *Briſtol*, drew up a Petition in behalf of themſelves, and ſeveral of their abſent Brethren, and others of the Clergy of their reſpective Dioceſſes; ſetting forth that their averſeneſs to the diſtribution and publiſhing of the Declaration for Liberty of Conſcience, proceeded neither from want of Duty nor Obedience, nor any want of due Tenderneſs to Diſſenters; but becauſe the Declaration was founded upon ſuch a Diſpenſing Power as had been often declared Illegal in Parliament, and was a matter of ſo great moment and Conſequence to the whole Nation, both in Church and State, that they could neither in Prudence, Honour, or Conſcience ſo far make themſelves Parties to it, as the ſpreading of it all over the Nation, and the Solemn Publication of it, even in God's Houſe, and in the time of Divine Service would amount to, in common and reaſonable Conſtruction.

And therefore they beſought the King not to inſiſt upon their diſtributing and reading the ſaid Declaration. The

The King, prepoſſeſſed by his Popiſh Counſellours, reliſh'd but very ill theſe proceedings of the Biſhops, and therefore returned them a cold Anſwer, that he had heard of their Deſigns before, but did not believe it, nor expect ſuch Uſage from the *Church of England*, eſpecially from ſome of them. However, if he changed his Mind, they ſhould hear of him; if not, he expected his Commands ſhould be obey'd.

This ſtanding up of the Biſhops boil'd in the Stomachs of *Peters* and the reſt of the Gang; ſo that having the King faſt by the Conſcience, they reſolv'd to puſh on the buſineſs as far as they could. The main matter was how to pick a quarrel with perſons in the Biſhops ſtation: an occaſion for which eaſily miniſtred it ſelf from the Inventions of Court-Lawyers. The Petition was adjudged Tumultuary, conſequently a Seditious Libel; and therefore liable, if not to a Legal, yet to a Formal Proſecution. In order whereunto, the Biſhops were ſent for to the Council, and by a Warrant of the Board committed to the *Tower*; where the Popiſh Counſellors thought they had them ſafe.

Upon

Upon the fifteenth of *June*, being the first day of the Term, they were brought by a *Habeas Corpus* to the King's Bench Bar, in order to be charg'd with an Information. At what time the Attorney General mov'd, that the Bishops might hear the Information read, and plead to it. This the Bishops Council withstood; alledging, That if the Prisoners were not regularly before the Court, as not being brought in by the due Process of the Court, then the King's Council had no Power to charge them with an Information. And to confirm the Irregularity of the Commitment, it was urg'd, That it did not appear, that at the time of the Commitment, there was any cause to imprison the Bishops, or by the Warrant any cause to detain them; in regard the Return did not say, they were committed by the Lords in Council, but by the Lords of the Council, who had no power unless in Council, to make a Warrant for the Commitment of any Person. So that if the Bishops were committed by those who had no Power to commit them, and so were brought by Writ of *Habeas Corpus* to the King's Bench,

Bench, the Court had no power to commit them.

A ſecond Reaſon why the Biſhops were not legally in Court, was this, Becauſe that no Peer of *England* could be committed to Priſon for a Miſdemeanour, eſpecially at the firſt Inſtance.

On the other ſide, the King's Council argued, That the Lieutenant of the *Tower* could not well make any other Return. That it was well known, that the Lords who ſign'd the Warrant, were Lords of the Council, and that it could not be thought otherwiſe, but that they were in Council when they ſign'd the Warrant; and therefore the Return was good; and conſequently, the Biſhops legally before the Court.

To the ſecond Objection, 'twas true, that a Peer could not be committed upon a bare Miſdemeanour; but if it were ſuch a Miſdemeanour as requir'd Sureties for the Peace, he might. And that the Miſdemeanour was ſuch, was apparent, becauſe it was for publiſhing a Libel to the King's Face, and for that there was *Vi & Armis* in the Information.

After

After a long Diſpute on both ſides, the Court, one of the Judges being a *Papiſt*, over-rul'd it for the King; only Mr. Juſtice *Powel* was of Opinion, That the Objections of the Biſhops Counſel were of more weight, than to be ſo haſtily determin'd. Thereupon the Information was read, ſetting forth, That the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and Biſhops, *Aſaph*, *Ely*, *Chicheſter*, *Bath* and *Wells*, *Peterborough* and *Briſtol*, did unlawfully, maliciouſly, ſeditiouſly, and ſcandalouſly, compoſe and write a certain falſe, pernicious and ſeditious Libel, and being ſo compos'd and written, by Force and Arms did publiſh the ſame in the preſence of the King. Which Seditious Libel was the Petition, already mention'd.

The Information being read, the Biſhops Counſel mov'd for an Imparlance, and to have a Copy of the Information, that the Biſhops might have time to plead.

This the King's Counſel oppos'd, and mov'd, That the Biſhops might plead forthwith, which occaſion'd a long Conteſt on both ſides; but the Maſter

Maſter of the Coroners Office, affirming, that it had been the practice of the Court for a dozen years, that every perſon that appear'd upon Recognizance, or was any way in Cuſtody, was to plead preſently; the Court over-rul'd that debate too for the King.

Thereupon the Lord Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* tender'd a ſhort Plea in Writing to the Court, deſiring it might be admitted; which the King's Council would not conſent to, only they were willing it ſhould be read. Which being done, it appear'd to be no more than what the Biſhops Counſel had already inſiſted upon, that they the ſaid Biſhops were Peers, and Lords of Parliament, and therefore ought not to be compell'd to anſwer inſtantly to the Miſdemeanour mention'd in the Information, but to have reaſonable time to imparle and adviſe with Counſel, *&c.*

This occaſion'd another long Diſpute between the Counſel, on both ſides; but the Chief Juſtice giving his Opinion, That the Plea contain'd no more than what had been over-rul'd already, and that therefore the Court was not bound to receive it, both his

Grace,

Grace, and the reſt of the Biſhops were forc'd to anſwer to their Titles; and thereupon pleaded ſeverally, *Not Guilty*.

Thereupon the King's Attorney gave notice of a Tryal at Bar the ſame day fortnight; and the Court took ſingle Recognizances from the ſeveral Priſoners, to appear at the day: the Lord Archbiſhop being bound in 200 *l.* and the reſt in 100 *l.* a piece.

And now came the Ninth of *June*, a memorable day to be recorded in Story, and which then drew a great Concourſe of People to ſee one of the greateſt ſights that ever had been known in *England*, to behold ſeven of the greateſt Prelates, and Pillars of the Reformed Church, arraign'd before two Creatures of a Roman Catholick Prince, at his own Suit, and the third a known Papiſt.

Upon the Appearance at the Bar, the Names of the Jury ſworn to their Immortal Honour, were,

Sir *Roger Langley*.
Sir *William Hill*.
Roger Jennings Eſquire.
Tho. Harriot Eſquire.

Jeophery

Jeophery Nitingale.
William Withers Esquire.
William Avery.
Thomas Austin.
Nicholas Grice.
Michael Arnold.
Thomas Done.
Richard Shoreditch.

The Information being read, the substance of which was the same as has been already recited, several proofs were brought to prove his *Grace*'s Hand, and the Hands of the rest of their Lordship's, by Comparison of Hands; but that Comparison was prov'd in a very uncertain manner. Some cry'd they knew not what to believe. Others, that it was rather such a Lords Hand, and another believ'd, 'twas rather his Hand than that above, or below. Neither would the Bishops Counsel allow Comparison of Hands to be good Evidence in case of a Misdemeanour: And Mr. Justice *Powel*, and Mr. Justice *Holloway* were both of Opinion, That Comparison of Hands was too slender a proof in Criminal Matters; and more particularly, Mr. Justice *Powel* told the Sollicitor, That the

Paper

Paper was not ſufficiently prov'd to be Subſcrib'd by the Lords Biſhops. So that when the Petition was offer'd to be read in Court, with the Biſhops Names to it, it was rejected, upon the Diviſion of the Judges Opinions.

But then one of the Clerks of the Council was produc'd, who ſwore, That as well his Grace of *Canterbury*, as the reſt of their Lordſhips, own'd their Subſcriptions at the Council-Table; and then the Petition was openly read, and urg'd by the King's Council as full Evidence.

After this the Biſhops Counſel urg'd, That there was no Evidence of the Fact either of writing or publiſhing the Petition in *Middleſex*, as it was laid in the Information: And in the next place, that whereas the Information ſet forth, that the Lords Biſhops, under pretence of a Petition had made a Libel, there was no Petition at all ſet forth, the Title of Addreſs, and the petitionary part being omitted, which was both diſingenious and injurious, in regard the part omitted might alter the ſence of the whole.

Then

Then it was not writ in *Middleſex*, the Biſhops Counſel prov'd; for that the Biſhop had not been out of *Lambeth-Houſe* not in two months before the Order was made, till he was before the Council. As to the publiſhing of it by the Biſhops; neither was that prov'd on the Kings ſide, ſince the owning of a Paper upon a Queſtion put by the King himſelf, could be no publication of a Libel; for that if a Man were asked by Authority, Whether ſuch a Paper were his Hand, and he acknowledg'd it in anſwer to the Queſtion; to turn that to a Crime, was a thing that could never be done, nor ever was done. And Sir *George Treby* was of Opinion, That the Kings Counſel were ſo far from proving that the Biſhops did publiſh the Paper, that they had rather prov'd their Lordſhips did not publiſh it. And at length the Court it ſelf was of Opinion, That there was not ſufficient Evidence of the Biſhops publiſhing the Paper in *Middleſex*. And tho Mr. *Blaithwait*, Mr. *Bridgman*, and Sir *John Nicholas*, were all call'd again, to try if they could

have made a publication of it by the Biſhops, yet they could make nothing of it, but that the King was rather the publiſher of it by bringing it himſelf to the Council.

But after all this, comes the Lord Preſident into Court, and ſwears that the Biſhops of St. *Aſaph* and *Chicheſter* came to his Office, and told him, That they came in the Names of the Lord Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and four others of their Brethren, with a Petition, which they deſir'd to deliver to the King, and came to him to know which was the beſt way of doing it, and whether the King would give them leave to do it or no: That they would have had him read the Petition, which he refus'd, as not at all belonging to him to do. However, that he would let the King know their Deſires, and bring them an anſwer immediatly. That accordingly he acquainted the King, who commanded him to let the Biſhops know, they might come when they pleas'd. With which Anſwer he return'd to the two Biſhops; who then went and fetch'd the reſt of the Biſhops;

ſhops; and when they came, immediately went into the Bed-chamber, and ſo into another Room where the King was.

This ſeem'd to turn the Scales of the Evidence very much againſt the Biſhops, but not ſo much againſt the Lord Archbiſhop. So that the buſineſs was here left to the Jury.

Thereupon Sir *Robert Sawyer* coming to ſum up the whole, obſerv'd to the Jury, that the Petition contain'd nothing of Sedition in it, but that it was only a bare excuſe for their Non-complyance with the Kings Order, and a begging of the King with all humility and ſubmiſſion, That he would be pleas'd not to inſiſt upon reading his Declaration, becauſe the Diſpenſing Power upon which it was founded, had been ſeveral times in Parliament, declar'd to be againſt Law; and becauſe it was a caſe of that conſequence, that they could not in Prudence, Honour and Conſcience, concur in it.

Which tho Mr. *Attorney* had charg'd in his Information, to be a falſe, malitious, and ſcandalous Libel, yet he

doubted not to make out the contrary. For that if a Subject were commanded to do a thing which he thought againſt the Law and his own Conſcience, there was no reaſon but he might apply himſelf to the King, and tell him the reaſon why he could not concur with him in ſuch a Command. So that the whole amounted to no more; but that the Lords the Biſhops being thus aggriev'd, made their Petition to the King in the moſt private and reſpectful manner they could. And therefore for the Attorny General to load it with ſuch horrid black Epithets, could not chooſe but be a great trouble to their Lordſhips; nor could they take it leſs amiſs that the Attorny General ſhould draw ſo ſevere a Charge againſt them, when he had ſo little *Evidence* to make it out.

On the other ſide, that there was no ſuch Falſhood and Malice in it as the Attorny General pretended, he argu'd from the Duty incumbent upon the Biſhops, in reference to the People under their Charge, and their Intereſt in the Government: And the Reaſons they gave, grounded upon the

the Illegality of the Kings Suſpending Power ſo declar'd in Parliament.

This occaſion'd a long and learned Diſpute concerning the Kings aſſumed Power to ſuſpend the Laws and Statutes of the Realm at his pleaſure; which the Chief Juſtice at firſt ſeem'd deſirous to have wav'd: But Mr. *Juſtice Powel* affirming, That it was neceſſary for them to fall upon that Point; for that if the King had no ſuch Power (as clearly he had not in his Judgment) the natural conſequence would be, that the Petition was no diminution of the Kings Regal Power, and ſo neither Seditious nor Libellous; which ſatisfy'd the Chief Juſtice, and ſo both ſides went briskly to work. But the Diſpute being too tedious for an Hiſtory, the Reader is referr'd for the Information of his Judgment, to the Tryal of the Biſhops at large.

Upon the whole, the Lord Chief Juſtice when he gave his Directions to the Jury, came to this Point; mov'd thereto more eſpecially by the Lord *Sunderland*'s Evidence; That if they believ'd the Petition pre-

ſented by the Biſhops to the King, was the ſame produc'd in Court, then the Publication was ſufficiently prov'd; if they did not think it was the ſame Petition, then the Lords the Biſhops were not guilty of the Publication.

The next Point, whether if it were the ſame Petition, it were a Libel or no? But as to that particular, the Chief Juſtice gave his Judgment, That any thing which tended to diſturb the Government, and make miſchief among the People, was *Libellus famoſus*; and therefore his Opinion in ſhort was, That it was a Libel.

Mr. *Juſtice Holloway* declar'd, That the end and intention of every Action was to be conſider'd; That the Biſhops were charg'd with delivering a Petition, which according as they made their Defence, was done with all the humility and decency imaginable; and that as they were not Men of Evil Lives, or the like, ſo the Delivery of a Petition by ſuch, could be no fault, in regard it was the Right of every Subject to Petition. Therefore, if the Jury were ſatisfy'd, that they deliver'd the Petition with an ill intent,

intent, then they were to find them Guilty; but if they did it only to ſave themſelves harmleſs, and to free themſelves from blame, by ſhewing the Reaſons of their Non-Concurrence with the Kings Command, he could not think it to be a Libel.

Mr. *Juſtice Powel* more plainly declar'd, That he could not ſee any thing of Sedition or any other Crime, fixt upon thoſe Reverend Fathers the Lords the Biſhops. For that there was nothing offer'd by the Kings Counſel to make the Petition either falſe or malitious. He farther admoniſh'd the Jury to conſider what was propounded in the Petition; which was only this, That the Biſhops apprehended the Declaration illegal, as being founded upon a Diſpenſing Power, which the King claims, to diſpenſe with the Laws in Eccleſiaſtical Affairs.

But that for his part, he did not remember in any caſe in all the Law, that there was any ſuch Power in the King. So that, if there were no ſuch Power in the King, the Petition could be no Libel, which alledg'd, that the

Declaration being founded upon ſuch a pretended Power, was illegal. But that the Diſpenſation aſſum'd in the Kings Declaration, was a Diſpenſation with a Witneſs, as amounting to a Repeal & Abrogation of all the Laws; and he knew of no Difference between the Kings Power to diſpenſe with Laws Eccleſiaſtical, and his Authority to diſpenſe with any other Laws whatſoever; which if it were allow'd, there would be no need of Parliaments, ſince all the Legiſlative Power would be in the King, which was worth their Conſideration.

Mr. *Juſtice Allibone* launch'd out ſo far in the height of his Popiſh Zeal, that he run himſelf into Miſquotations; for which, being corrected by Judge *Powel*, he was farther inform'd by the Sollicitor General of his Error, and forc'd to acknowledge it: So that there was little heed given to his words.

Thereupon the Jury withdrawing, ſate up all that Night, and the next morning brought in the ſeven renowned Prelates *Not Guilty*, to the great joy and ſatisfaction of all the beſt People in the Nation. But

But notwithſtanding this fatal Blow to the Popiſh Intreagues at *White-hall*, the Commiſſioners for Eccleſiaſtical Cauſes went on, and ſent forth their Mandate, bearing date the Sixteenth of *Auguſt*, to the Chancellors, Archdeacons, *&c.* of the ſeveral Dioceſſes throughout *England*, to make diligent Enquiry, and to ſend them an exact account where, and by whom, the King's Declaration had not been read, and who had read it, according to the King's Order: And there is no doubt to be made, but there would have been a hideous Rout among the Clergy of *England*, had not the ſucceeding Revolution put a Stop to the Fury of that Court.

And now moſt of the Charters being chopt and chang'd, in order to the Grand Deſigns at Court, the King declared in Council toward the latter end of *Auguſt*, That in purſuance of his late Declaration, he intended to call a Parliament, to meet in *November* next; and in order thereunto, directed the Chancellor to cauſe Writs to be iſſued forth upon the fifth of *September*, enſuing.

Upon the 21*ſt*. of *September*, came forth an amuſing Declaration, that look'd ſomething like a Lightning before Death, to this Effect, That whereas the King had already ſignify'd his Pleaſure, to call a *Parliament* to meet in *November* following, and that Writs of Summons were iſſued out accordingly, leſt thoſe whoſe Right it was to elect Members of Parliament, ſhould be under any Prejudices or Miſtakes through the Artifice of diſaffected Perſons: He thought fit to declare, That it was his Purpoſe to endeavour a Legal Eſtabliſhment of Liberty of Conſcience for all his Subjects; and inviolably to preſerve the Church of *England*, by ſuch a Confirmation of the ſeveral Acts of Uniformity, that ſhould never be alter'd any other way than by repealing the ſeveral Clauſes which inflict Penalties upon Perſons not promoted, or to be promoted to any Eccleſiaſtical Preferment, within the Meaning of the ſaid Acts of Uniformity. And for the farther ſecuring not only the Church of *England*, but the Proteſtant Religion in General, He was willing the *Roman* Catholicks ſhould

ſhould remain incapable of being Members of the Houſe of Commons; to remove thoſe Fears and Apprehenſions, leſt the Legiſlative Power ſhould be ingroſs'd by Them, and turn'd againſt the Proteſtants.

He likewiſe aſſur'd his loving Subjects, to do every thing elſe for their Safety and Advantage that became a King, who would be always careful of his People, exhorting them to lay aſide all Animoſities, and ſo to diſpoſe themſelves, as to think of ſuch Perſons to repreſent them in Parliament, whoſe Abilities and Temper render'd them fit for ſo great and good a Work.

But theſe fair words gain'd little credit with the Generality of the Nation, who could not forget the late Violence offer'd to thoſe Worthy Prelates, which had ſufficiently convinc'd them of the Courts Intentions inviolably to preſerve the Church of *England*, and made them ſuſpect the depth of the Popiſh Deſigns to be the more profound; becauſe the Stream of the Court Language ran ſo ſmooth: And therefore ſlacken'd nothing of the

the Reſolutions they had taken to diſinthrall themſelves, without being beholding to their Courteſie, as by the Conſequences it appear'd. So hard it is for a Prince, that has once delivered up himſelf to the Counſel of the Jeſuites, to keep his word to thoſe they account Hereticks: As it was ſaid of *Charles* IX. of *France*, that when he made the moſt Solemn Proteſtations, his Heart was always the moſt remote from the Performance.

Soon after, ſuch Gentlemen as had been laid aſide, were order'd to be again put into the Commiſſions of Peace: For now the Cabal at *Whitehall*, began to ſee the Storm coming; and that was it which made them begin to be ſo Supple and good Natur'd. And indeed, after thoſe Outrages offer'd to the Church of *England*, the moſt of which happen'd this Year, all the Deſigns of the Popiſh Counſellors and the King's Affairs, went to wrack. The Proſecutions of the Biſhops ſtirr'd up the Indignation of the Greateſt Men of the Nation, and the manifeſt Suſpition of the pretended Princes Birth, rais'd the Spleens of the

the Generality of the People; to see the *Gazett* every Week so larded with Romantick Addresses: Some to the King, some to the Queen, to Congratulate the Birth of the Young Prince, *in his Hereditary Successive Kingdom*; whom they call'd *the Guard of Peace, and the Security of their Property*; with many other such Raptures of infatuated Flattery. So that if the Imposture of those Addresses, had not been as well known as the contrivance of the Birth, the more discerning Princes of *Europe*, might justly have thought the *English* Nation had been inebriated with the Cup of the Whore in the *Revelation*. And as the forepart of the *Gazett* was stuft with *English* Addresses, so the latter end was fill'd with Stories of Foreign Congratulations. And some there were who affirm'd, That the Dutchess of *Burgundy* prevaricated less with the World in setting up *Perkin Warbeck*, for the Son of *Edward* IV. because the Story asserts him to have been God-Son to that Prince: Whereas our Prince of *Wales* could not pretend to be either Son, or God-Son, to any of the Royal Family. But

But now we are to ſee what became of all theſe refin'd Intreigues of the Romiſh Polititians at *White-Hall*, and the Trains which they laid to blow up the ſettl'd Conſtitutions and eſtabliſht Religion of the Kingdom.

For all of a ſudden, the Bells began to ring backward at *White-Hall*; and the firſt News you hear of their Diſturbance, was a Proclamation in the *Gazett*, by which it was intimated, That the King had receiv'd undoubted Intelligence, That a great and ſudden Invaſion from *Holland* was to be ſpeedily made in a hoſtile manner upon his Kingdom; and that altho ſome falſe Pretences relating to Liberty, Property and Religion, might be given out, yet that an abſolute Conqueſt of his Kingdoms, and the ſubduing him and his Dominions to a Foreign Power, was the main thing deſign'd by ſome Perſons of wicked and reſtleſs Spirits, implacable Malice and deſperate Deſigns; who having no ſenſe of former inteſtine Diſtractions, and the miſeries attending them, nor mov'd by his reiterated Acts of Grace and Mercy, which always

ways ſhew'd themſelves in the Titles of his Pardons and Indulgences, did again endeavour to embroil the Kingdom in Blood and Rapine.

However, relying upon the Ancient Courage, Faith and Allegiance of his People, as he had formerly ventured his Life for the Honour and ſafety of the Nation, ſo he was now reſolv'd to live and die in defence thereof, againſt all Enemies whatſoever.

Moreover, he gave the Nation to underſtand, That he intended to have had a Parliament in *November* next, to have fix'd the Roman Catholick Religion in *England*; but that this Invaſion, as he call'd it, had quite ſpoil'd his deſign, and oblig'd him to recall his Writs directed to the new garbl'd Corporations.

However, that he might have one ſure prop, if all the reſt fail'd, in the midſt of theſe ſad Tidings, he created his natural Son the D. of *Berwick*, Knight of the Garter; and preſently after that, ſet forth a General Pardon, excepting only *Robert Parſons*, *Edward Matthews*, *Sam. Venner*, *Andrew Fletcher*, Coll. *Rumſey*, Major *Manley*, *Iſaac Manley*,

ley, *Francis Charleton*, *John Wildman*, *Titus Otes*, *Robert Ferguſon*, *Gilbert Burnet*, Sir *Robert Peyton*, *Lawrence Braddon*, *Samuel Johnſon*, *Tho. Tipping*, and Sir *Rowland Gwyn*, and all others, who had very little or no occaſion to lay hold of this Favour.

Upon the 2*d.* of *October*, the Mayor, Aldermen and Sheriffs of the City of *London* being ſent for, and attending the King at *White-Hall*, he was pleas'd to tell them, That out of his concern for the peace and welfare of the City, and as a mark of the great confidence he had in them, at a time that the Kingdom was threatned with an Invaſion, he had reſolv'd to reſtore them their ancient Charter and Priviledges, to put them into the ſame condition they were, at the time of the Judgment being pronounced againſt them upon the *Quo Warranto*; that ſo they might be the better enabled to ſerve him with that Duty and Loyalty, of which they had given his Brother and himſelf ſo many Teſtimonies. A ſign he thought himſelf at a low ebb, when he threw ſo many kind words upon the City, which all the

the world knew to be ſo far remote from his heart.

Much about the ſame time alſo, the Lord of *Londons* Suſpenſion was taken off, and the injur'd Gentlemen both of *Oxford* and *Cambridge*, were reſtor'd to their Properties, of which they had been with ſuch a high hand, and ſo unjuſtly depriv'd.

A day or two after the King declar'd in Council, That in purſuance of his Reſolutions and Intentions to protect the Church of *England*, and that all Suſpitions and Fears might be remov'd, he had thought fit to diſſolve the Commiſſion for Cauſes Eccleſiaſtical, and order'd the Chancellor to cauſe the ſame forthwith to be done.

The next day the Chancellor, who was beholding for his Exaltation among other Miſcarriages, to the violence and rape he committed upon the City, in pronouncing Sentence againſt their Charter, when no other perſon of Senſe or Law would undertake to do it, was forc'd to be the carrier of it back again to the ſame place from whence it was taken.

Upon the 15*th.* of *October* enſuing,

A Pro-

A Proclamation was issued forth for restoring the Corporations to their ancient Charters, Liberties, Rights and Franchises, as the Proclamation pretended, out of the Kings Grace and Favour; but all the world knew a better Reason.

Nevertheless, such was the Folly of the Popish Party in the midst of this their consternation, that the show of the Prince of *Wales* still went on, and the Child was christen'd upon the *15th.* of *October*; the Pope represented by his Nuncio, being Godfather, and the Queen Dowager Godmother: And within two days after, the King, that he might not be wanting in his Resolutions, to provide for the Safety and Defence of his Territories, by publick Proclamation, requir'd his Lieutenants and Deputy Lieutenants, and all other Officers concern'd, to cause the Coasts to be strictly guarded; and upon the first approach of the Enemy, to cause all the Horses, Oxen and Cattel, which might be fit for Draught, to be driven and remov'd twenty miles at least, from the place where the Enemy should attempt to Land.

Upon

Upon the 22*d.* of *Octob.* he commanded a particular Aſſembly of his Privy Council; and having ſent for all ſuch Peers of the Realm, both Spiritual and Temporal as were in Town, together with the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the City of *London*, the Judges, and ſeveral of his Counſel, learned in the Law, deliver'd himſelf to this effect, That he had call'd them together upon a very extraordinary occaſion; but that extraordinary Diſeaſes requir'd extraordinary Remedies. That the malitious Endeavours of his Adverſaries had ſo poyſon'd the Minds of ſome of his Subjects, that very many of them did not believe that the Son with which God had bleſt him, was his, but a ſuppoſed Child. However, he could ſay, that by a particular Providence, ſcarce ever any Prince was born where there were ſo many Perſons preſent.

That he had taken that time to have the matter heard and examin'd, expecting that the Prince of *Orange* with the firſt Eaſterly Wind would invade the Kingdom. And therefore, as he had often ventur'd his Life for the Nation

tion before he came to the Crown, ſo he thought himſelf more oblig'd to do the ſame, being King; and did intend to go againſt him in Perſon. By which, in regard he might be expos'd to various Accidents, he therefore thought it neceſſary to have this done firſt, to ſatisfie his Subjects, and prevent the Kingdoms being engag'd in Blood and Confuſion after his Death. After which ſolemn piece of Dramatiſm; the Affidavits of ſeveral Ladies were produc'd; of which ſome ſwore, That they ſaw Milk upon her Majeſties Smock, (for they did not think it fit to mince the matter;) others, that they ſaw the Midwife take the Child out of the Bed; another, that ſhe ſtood by the Bed-ſide when her Majeſty was deliver'd of the Prince; another ſwore, that having had the honour to put on her Majeſties Smock, ſhe ſaw the Queens Milk; another depos'd, that ſhe ſaw the Queen in Labour, and heard her cry out much; another ſwore, that ſhe ſaw the Midwife give the Prince three drops of the Blood of the Navel-ſtring mixt with black Cherry Water, with a great deal

deal of other nauſeous Stuff, which perhaps might have paſs'd well enough in *Petronius Arbiter*. Then the Affidavits of the Lords were produc'd, among whom there was one that ſwore, he ſaw Mrs. *Labadie* carry the Child into another Room, whither he follow'd her, and ſaw the Child when ſhe firſt open'd it, and ſaw it was black and reeking; another ſwore, that he ſaw the Child, and that it had the Marks of being New-born; another ſwore, that he heard the Queen make three Groans or Squeeks, and that at the laſt of the three, the Queen was deliver'd of a Child; the Doctors ſwore what was proper, but not fit to be republiſh'd. However, the whole being at length publiſh'd, the Boys and Girls threw away their *Ariſtotles Problems*, and made that Book of Midwifery the delight of their Candle-light-Studies.

And now my Lords, ſaid the King, after all the Depoſitions were read, although I did not queſtion but that every Perſon here preſent was ſatisfy'd before, yet by what you have heard, you will be the better able to ſatisfie

ſatisfy others. Beſides, ſaid he, could I and the Queen have been thought ſo Wicked, as to endeavour to impoſe a *Child* upon the Nation, they ſaw how impoſſible it would have been: Neither could he himſelf have been impoſed upon, having conſtantly been with the Queen during her being with Child, and the whole time of her Labour: And therefore there was none of them but would eaſily believe him, who had Suffer'd ſo much for Conſcience Sake, uncapable of ſo great a Villany, to the Prejudice of his own Children. Laſtly, He thank'd God, That thoſe that knew him, knew well, That it was his Principle to do as he would be done by; and, That he would rather die a Thouſand Deaths, than do the leaſt Wrong to any of his Children.

However at length, notwithſtanding all this Buſtle, the Diſcovery came out; and it was found, that they were not *Perſons of Wicked and Reſtleſs Spirits*, that had cauſed theſe Alterations, but thoſe moſt Noble & Worthy Patriots, or at leaſt the greateſt number of them now ſitting at *Weſtminſter-Hall*. For they

they beholding the deplorable State of the Nation, and foreſeeing the Subverſion of their Ancient Laws and Eſtabliſh'd Religion, by him who had ſo largely promis'd the Protection of Both; And at the ſame time, ſeeing *Popery and Arbitrary Power* hovering over their Heads, and ready to ſeize their Liberties and Properties with their Ravenous Talons; after many Conſultations whither to fly for Succour, at length reſolv'd to apply themſelves to His Highneſs the Prince of *Orange*; to whoſe Illuſtrious Family, it had been an Inherent Glory for ſome Ages, to relieve the Diſtreſſed. So that they might well be term'd the Modern *Hercules's*, to whom the *Low-Countreys*, like *Greece* of old, had been beholding for ſo many Signal Benefits. His Highneſs, they ſaw, inherited all the Surpaſſing Qualities of his Anceſtors; *their Matchleſs Prudence, Juſtice, Courage; their Truth and Magnanimity*: And beſides all theſe rare Endowments, they were well aſſur'd of the fair Title he had to the Crown it ſelf. To him therefore, The Lords Spiritual and Temporal, with a great Number

Number of the Chiefeſt Gentry of the Kingdom, make their Applications. And He with no leſs Willingneſs and Generoſity, out of his Zeal for the true Proteſtant Religion, and Compaſſion of the Oppreſſed, liſtened to their Complaints: And weighing well the Juſtneſs of their Requeſts, and the Reality of their Grievances, with an unimaginable Secreſie and Speed, having prepar'd all things ready for ſo great an Undertaking, with a Conſiderable Force of Horſe and Foot, in a Fleet of 52 Men of War, with a numerous Attendance of Victualers, and other Ships and Veſſels, proper for the Tranſportation of his Men, toward the Latter end of *October*, ſet Sail from the *Flatts* near the *Breill*; with the Wind at *S. W. and by S.* His Highneſs Embark'd in a *Frigat* of about 30 Guns, and with Him, Count *Naſſaw*, General of the Horſe; the Count de *Solms*, Colonel of his Foot Guards; the Count de *Stirum*, the Sieur *Benting*, and the Sieur *Overkerck*. Marſhal *Schomberg* at the ſame time going on Board another *Frigat* much of the ſame Rate; but meeting with very terrible Storms for

for two Days and Nights together, was forc'd to put into Harbor again.

Upon his Return, The Prince immediately gave an Account to the States General, of the Condition of the Fleet; which was not so much endamag'd as was given out in the *English Gazet*. Rather it turn'd to the advantage of His Highness, as the Affair was manag'd. For presently to make the *English* Court more remiss in their Preparations, the *Harlem* and *Amsterdam Gazets*, were order'd to make a most lamentable Story of what had hapen'd; by spreading abroad, *That the Prince was return'd with his Fleet so miserably Torn and Shatter'd, that he had lost* 9 *of his Men of War, and and several others of lesser Value; That* 1000 *of his Horse were utterly lost; That a* Calenture *was got among the Seamen; That Dr.* Burnet *and several of the Princes's Chief Ministers were Drown'd; and what an ill Opinion the* States General *had of the Expedition in General*; in a word, *That it was a thing almost next to* Impossibility, *that the Prince should be in Condition to pursue his Design till the* Spring: And yet at the same time, all

Hands were at work to repair the Damage which had been ſuſtain'd; which was not ſo conſiderable, but that in eight Days they were all refitted.

Which being done, and all things in a Readineſs, upon a Signal given, the whole Fleet once more ſet Sail, and ſtood out at Sea, ſteering a Courſe ſomewhat to the *Northward* all that Night. But the next Day upon the Tide of *Ebb*, made a ſtretch, and ſail'd about a League a Watch; and then ſtanding *Weſtward*, ſteer'd on all Night in the ſame Poſture; not making above two Leagues a Watch.

About *Midnight*, an Advice-Boat brought Intelligence, That the *Engliſh* Fleet conſiſting of 33 Sail, lay to the *Weſtward* of the Prince's. Upon which the Prince fir'd a Gun, which caus'd a great Conſternation through the whole Fleet. But the ſmall Advice-Boats cruiſing for more certain Intelligence, brought News, That inſtead of the *Engliſh* Fleet, which had given the former Alarum, it was only Admiral *Herbert*, with a part of the *Dutch* Fleet, which had been for ſome

Hours

Hours ſeparated from the Main Body.

In the *Morning*, the Prince gave a Signal for the Admirals to come Aboard Him, and ſoon after the Fleet was got into the *North Forelands*; at what time the Fleet was order'd to cloſe up in a Body, 14 or 15 Foot Deep; His Highneſs leading the Van in the Ship call'd the *Brill*, carrying a Flag with *Engliſh* Colours; with this Motto: *The Proteſtant Religion, and Liberties of* England; and underneath, inſtead of *Dieu eſt mon Droit*, God is my Right: *Jay Maintiendcay*; I will Maintain it.

In the mean time the Council of War, ſent 3 ſmall *Frigats* into the Mouth of the *Thames*; who returning, brought News, That the *Engliſh* Fleet lay at the *Buoy i'th Oar*, about 34 Sail; the Wind contrary, at *E. N. E.*

Upon which the Prince gave Order for ſtretching the whole Fleet in a Line between *Dover* and *Calis*, 75 Deep; ſo that the whole Fleet extended within a League of each Place; the Flanks and Rear being Guarded by the Men of War, the Trumpets

ſounding, and Drums beating all the while for at leaſt three hours together. At what time the Prince giving a Signet to cloſe the Fleet, ſail'd that night as far as *Beachy*, and the next morning came within view of the Iſle of *Wight*; and then order was given, for the Fleet to extend it ſelf in a Line, as before. About five in the morning they made the *ſtart*, and ſo ſtanding fair by *Dartmouth*, made directly for *Torbay*; where the whole Fleet was order'd again into the ſame poſture as between *Dover* and *Calice*.

Upon his Highneſſes arrival at *Torbay*, the people flocking in great numbers to the Shoar, ſignify'd their Welcoms in loud Acclamations of Joy.

Soon after the Prince gave two Signals for the Admirals to come aboard, and then the whole Fleet was ordered to caſt Anchor; and preparations were immediately made for Landing, while the Admirals ſtood out at Sea as a Guard, and the ſmaller Men attended for the defence of thoſe that Landed; beſides ſix Men of War that were order'd to run in and guard the *Bay* it ſelf.

And

And then it was that the Prince put forth a Red Flag at the Mizen-Yards Arm, while Gen *Mackay* with six Regiments of Foot, was the first that set foot on Shoar under the protection of the *Little Porpoise*, which was order'd to run her self a ground to secure their Landing. [And this upon the 5*th.* of *November*, a day memorable to the *English* before, but now doubly remarkable for a second Deliverance from the bloody Designs of the Papists.] But the People were so far from making Opposition, that they only stood there to welcom their Guests with all manner of Provisions for their Refreshment.

The List of the Regiments of Horse and Foot, which his Highness brought along with him into *England*, were as follows, according as it was printed in *Holland*.

HORSE.	FOOT.	
The Life Guard.	Foot Guards, commanded by *C. Solmes*,	25 Comp.
The Regiment of Guards, commanded by the *Heer Benting*.	*C. Makay*,	12.
	C. Balfort,	12.
Gen. *Waldeck*'s Regiment.	*C. Talmash.*	12.

HORSE.	
Nassaw.	
Monyellion.	
Ginckel.	
Count *Vanderlip.*	
The Princes Dragoons.	
Marrowis Dragoons.	
Sacavenoer.	
Sapbroeck.	
Fluddorp.	
Syde.	
Oya.	
Sidesteine.	
In all	
Troops	1683.
Life Guard	197.
Regiment of Guards under C. *Benting,*	480.
Marrowis Dragoons	440.
	3660

FOOT. Cmpanies.	
The Regiment formerly *Belliſes,*	12.
The Regiment formerly *Wachops,*	12.
The Regiment late the E. of *Oſſories,*	10.
C. *Berkvelt,*	10.
Holſtein,	10.
Wirtenbourgh,	12.
Hagendorn,	10.
Faget,	10.
Naſſaw,	10.
Carelſon,	12.
Brander,	10.
Prince of *Berkvelt,*	10.
In all 164 Companies, at 53 in a Company.	
	8692
Guards	2000
	10692
Foot	10692
Horſe	3660
In all	14352

The List of the Fleet.

Men of War	65
Flyboats	500
Pinks	60
Fireſhips	10
	635

The

The News of the Princes being Landed was carried to the E. of *Bath* at *Exeter*. Whereupon C. *Hicks* repair'd to the City, and upon his firſt Appearance, the People flockt to him in great numbers to liſt themſelves in the Service of his Highneſs the Prince of *Orange*; of which the Mayor of the City being inform'd, ſent for him, to know by what Commiſſion he acted; and becauſe he refus'd to produce any, would have ſent him to the Common Goal. But the concourſe of the people about the *Guild-Hall* was ſo numerous, that they would not ſuffer him to be carry'd away; ſo that he was only kept in the Publick Hall under the cuſtody of two Conſtables, till the next day. At what time the Lord *Mordant* with Dr. *Burnet*, arriving at the City with three or four Troops of Horſe, and commanding the Gates to be open'd, ſet the Captain at liberty; and the ſame day going to the Mayor, demanded of him if he would meet the Prince at the Gates of the City, and govern the City under him. To which, the Mayor deſir'd their excuſe, as be-

ing under the obligation of an Oath to the King, and therefore humbly desir'd the Prince would lay no Commands upon him, to the prejudice of his Conscience: Which being modestly requested, was with no less generosity granted.

Upon *Friday* the Prince with his Guards march'd into the City, and took up his Quarters in the Deans House, where he kept his Court all the time he stay'd in *Exeter*. Afterwards follow'd the main Body of the Army, which was dispos'd of, the Horse about *Tiverton*, *Culhampton*, *Honyton*, and parts adjacent, and the Foot encamping upon *Cliſt* Heath.

Having thus brought his Highness to *Exeter*, we are now to return back to *London*, to see how Affairs were manag'd there. And indeed the Preparations were seemingly very great, and the Kings Resolution no less strenuously fix'd to oppose the Prince of *Orange* in Person. To which purpose, the standing Army was muster'd together upon *Hounslow* Heath, to be ready to make Head where ever the Prince should Land; the Drums beat

up

up in every Street in *London*, but Men came in but ſlowly; neither indeed had the King any great confidence in his own Army, unleſs it were his *Iriſh* Regiments; but tho they might be faithful, he conſider'd, they were not the ſtouteſt Men in the World; and he had now to do not only with a couragious, but with a prudent and experienc'd Enemy. And therefore in this exigency of Affairs, as the Kings of *Iſrael* were wont to conſult the *Urim* and *Thummim*, he foregoes his falſe Delphian Oracles, his Prieſts and Jeſuits, and bethinks himſelf of having recourſe to thoſe Worthy Prelates of the Church of *England*, whom ſo lately he had ſo contemptuouſly us'd.

To this purpoſe he ſent for the Biſhops by particular Expreſſes out of their ſeveral Dioceſſes, and when they attended upon him in a Body to know his pleaſure, he not only gave them permiſſion to give him the beſt and moſt particular Advice they could, but encouraged them to do it with all the freedom that was neceſſary for the preſent occaſion.

Upon this Royal Invitation, their Lordſhips aſſembl'd together at his Grace of *Canterburys* Palace, and prepar'd upon the moſt mature deliberation, ſuch Matters as they judg'd neceſſary for his Majeſties Knowledge and Conſideration. Which when they had completed, they waited upon the King in a Body, toward the beginning of *October*; at what time his Grace in his own, and the name of the reſt of the Biſhops then preſent, deliver'd himſelf to the effect, as follows.

That it was neceſſary for him to reſtore all things to the ſtate wherein he found them when he came to the Crown, by committing all Offices of Truſt in the Government, to ſuch of the Nobility and Gentry as were qualify'd for them, according to the Laws of the Kingdom; and by redreſſing ſuch Grievances as were generally complain'd of: That he would put an effectual ſtop to the iſſuing forth any Diſpenſations, but would call in and cancel thoſe which had ſince his coming to the Crown, bin obtain'd from him.

That

That he would diſſolve the Eccleſiaſtical Commiſſion, and promiſe to his People never to erect any ſuch Court for the future.

That he would reſtore the Univerſities to their Legal State, and to their Statutes and Cuſtoms; more particularly, that he ſhould reſtore the Maſter of *Magdalen* Colledge in *Cambridge*, and the ejected Preſident and Fellows of *Magdalen* Colledge in *Oxford*, to their Properties in that Colledge: And that he would not permit any Perſons to enjoy the Preferments of the Univerſities, but ſuch as were qualify'd by the Statutes of the Univerſity, the particular Statutes of the ſeveral Foundations, and the Laws of the Land.

That he would ſuppreſs the Jeſuits Schools open'd in the City or elſewhere, and grant no more Licenſes for ſuch Schools as were apparently againſt the Law of the Land and his own Intereſt.

That he would ſend Inhibitions after thoſe four Romiſh Biſhops, who under the Title of Apoſtolick Vicars, preſum'd to exerciſe illegal Juriſdictions within the Kingdom. That

That he would ſuffer no more *Quo Warranto*'s to be iſſu'd forth againſt any Corporations, but reſtore thoſe Characters which had bin already taken away.

That he would fill up all the vacant Biſhopricks both in *England* and *Ireland*, with Perſons duly qualify'd, according to the Law.

That he would act no more by virtue of a Diſpenſing Power, nor inſiſt upon it, but permit that Affair to be ſetl'd by Act of Parliament.

That upon the reſtoration of Corporations to their ancient Charters, he would call a fair and free Parliament, and ſuffer them to ſit to redreſs Grievances.

And laſtly, and above all, that he would permit ſome of his Biſhops to lay ſuch Motives and Arguments before him, as might by the Bleſſing of God, bring him back to the Communion of the Church of *England*, into whoſe Catholick Faith he had been Baptiz'd. Not long after the Lords Spiritual and Temporal finding his Ears now open to Advice, deliver'd him a Petition to this effect, That conſidering

ſidering the miſeries of a War ready to break forth in the Bowels of his Kingdom, the danger to which his Perſon was thereby expos'd, as alſo conſidering the diſtractions of his People, it was their opinion, The only viſible way to preſerve him and his Kingdom, was to call a Parliament regular and free in all its Circumſtances.

And therefore beſought him to call ſuch a one with all ſpeed, wherein they ſhould be ready to promote ſuch Counſels and Reſolutions of Peace and Settlement in Church and State, as might conduce to his Honour and Safety, and Satisfaction of the People:

To which he return'd for anſwer, That what they ask'd of him, he moſt paſſionately deſir'd, and promis'd upon the Faith of a King, that he would have a Parliament, and ſuch a one as they ask'd for, as ſoon as ever the Prince of *Orange* had quitted the Realm; ſince it was impoſſible, a Parliament ſhould be free in all its Circumſtances, when an Enemy was in the Kingdom. Wherein, as the Lords were plain with him for the general Good, ſo he diſcover'd

cover'd his uneaſineſs upon the Reſtraint which he lay under, and by that let fall an unhappy Intimation of what was moſt deeply couch'd in his Thoughts.

'Tis true, he had follow'd the Advice of the Biſhops in moſt of their Propoſals; for he knew he could retreive thoſe Condeſcentions again, if ever Fortune favour'd him, with his wonted Power. But it was as plain, that he did not like the awe of his unwelcom Gueſt; and therefore finding the Lords unwilling to part with their Protector, he reſolv'd to try the utmoſt of his ſtrength, to throw off by force the troubleſom Incumbrance of a Controller: and to that purpoſe, order'd all his Forces to march Weſtward, and to ſtay for him at *Salisbury*, whither he ſhortly intended to follow them; for by this, it was certain where the Prince was Landed.

In the mean time his Highneſs, as already has bin ſaid, coming to *Exeter*, had lain there ſome days, expecting that ſuch Gentlemen as reſided neareſt his Court, ſhould have come into him ſooner than any of the reſt, who lay

lay at a farther diſtance; but finding ſomething of an unexpected ſlowneſs, he could not chooſe but ſignifie his Reſentment to the firſt that join'd him, which he did in ſhort, to this effect.

That tho he knew not all their Perſons, yet he had a Catalogue of their Names, and remember'd the Character of their Worth and Intereſt in their Country. That they ſaw he was come, according to their Invitation and his own Promiſe. That his Duty to God oblig'd him to protect the Proteſtant Religion, and his love to Mankind their Liberties and Properties. That he expected them that dwelt ſo near the place of his Landing, would have join'd with him ſooner; not that it was then too late, or that he wanted their Military Aſſiſtance, ſo much as their Countenance and Preſence, to juſtifie his declar'd Pretentions. However, tho he had brought both a good Fleet and a good Army to render theſe Kingdoms happy, yet he rely'd more upon the goodneſs of God and the juſtice of his Cauſe, than on any Human Force or Power whatever

ever. Yet ſince it pleas'd God that we ſhould make uſe of Human Means, and not expect Miracles for our Preſervation, he admoniſh'd them not to neglect this gracious Opportunity, but with prudence and courage to put in execution their Honourable Purpoſes. And ſo drawing to a concluſion, he bid them all heartily welcom to his Court and Camp, appealing to all the World to judge, whether his Pretenſions were not juſt, generous and ſincere, and above price, ſince he might have a Bridge of Gold to return back. But that it was his Principle and Reſolution, rather to die in a good Cauſe than live in a bad one, well knowing that Vertue and Honour is its own Reward, and the Happineſs of Mankind his great and only Deſign.

Soon after this, His Highneſs found the *Engliſh* Nobility and Gentry no leſs true to him than he had been to them, and that the numbers of his Adherents ſwell'd according to his expectation. For out of *Buckinghamſhire* the Lord *Colcheſter*, and Mr. *Wharton* with a ſtrong Party, directing their march through

through *Oxford*, arriv'd without any oppoſition at his Highneſſes Camp. Out of *Oxfordſhire* the Lord *Lovelace* with another Party got as far as *Cirenceſter*, where tho he were unfortunately oppos'd and taken Priſoner by the County Militia, yet the whole Party that follow'd him, excepting four or five that were either ſlain or main'd in the *Skirmiſh*, cut their way through, and got ſafe to the Princes Armv. Nor was it long after that my Lord himſelf follow'd them with another Party, being ſet at liberty from his Confinement in *Gloceſter* Priſon, (whither he had been ſent into cuſtody) by a Young Gentleman of that County, who took up Arms for the Prince, and drave out all the Popiſh Crew of Prieſts and Jeſuits, from their warm Neſts in that City.

In *Cheſhire* the Lord *Delamere* having rais'd a conſiderable Force, advanc'd as far as *Nottingham*, to join with the Gentlemen of that County, who were no leſs ready to receive him. And there it was, that for their greater Encouragement, he deliver'd himſelf at the Head of his Follow-

ers,

ers, giving them to underſtand the Juſtice of their Cauſe, wherein every true Proteſtant and Free-born Engliſhman was concern'd, that wiſh'd well to the Proteſtant Religion and his Country: And therefore believing them to be ſuch as would certainly rejoyce to ſee Religion and Property ſettl'd, they could not well hope for a better occaſion to do it, than by joining with the Prince of *Orange*, whoſe Propoſals contain'd and ſpoke the Deſires of every Man that lov'd his Religion and Liberty; in defence whereof, he would not put them upon any danger of which he would not take a ſhare himſelf. Not that he thought there was any pleaſure in Danger; but when the Queſtion was, Whether he ſhould be a Slave and a Papiſt, or a Proteſtant and a Free-man, he thought he ſhould be untrue to his Country, not to lay hold of this Opportunity. And concluding with a generous promiſe to his Tenants that ſhould fall in the Service, to make their Leaſes as good to their Families, as when they went from Home.

Which

Which generous Reſolution and Encouragement ſo enflam'd the Hearts and couragious Zeal of all his Followers, that they aſſur'd him of their reſolutions to ſtand by him in the defence of their Religion and Liberties; ſo that his Lordſhip lay ſtill in thoſe parts, to watch the motions of the Papiſts in *Lancaſhire*, who began to take Arms under the Lord *Molineux*, and for a time aſſiſted to guard *Cheſter* for the King; but upon the Surprizal of that Gariſon for the Prince, were ſoon after beaten, or rather run away out of Town, and disbanded of themſelves.

In the *North*, the Earl of *Danby*, together with the Lord *Fairfax*, and ſeveral other Perſons of Quality, ſeiz'd upon the City of *York*, and turn'd out the Lord Mayor, and ſuch other of the Magiſtrates of that City as were either Papiſts, or that way affected; which greatly chang'd the Face of things in that City.

Hull was alſo ſurpriz'd by the Deputy-Governour Coll. *Copley*, who having ſeiz'd upon all the Guards, with the Aſſiſtance of the Townsmen

men and ſome Sea-men, made the Lord *Langdale* the Governour, and the Lord *Montgomery*, the Marqueſs of *Powis*'s Son, both Papiſts, Priſoners, till he had ſecured the Caſtle and Citadel. A piece of Service the more conſiderable, conſidering the ſtrength of the Town, and the plentiful Magazine that was in the Citadel, of Powder and all ſorts of Proviſion, together with a Train of Artillery ready fix'd to be drawn out into the Field.

Plymouth alſo, with the E. of *Huntington* and all his Popiſh Officers and Souldiers, was ſeiz'd by the Earl of *Bath* for his Highneſs the Prince of *Orange*. And at the ſame time, all the chief Sea-port Towns in *Cornwall* declar'd for the Prince. So that there was no Enemy behind him to diſturb the Rear of his advancing Army.

By this time, the Preſs being open, the Declaration of his Highneſs had paſs'd the Hands of the generality of the Nation, to the ſignal ſatisfaction and conſolation of the whole Kingdom, that they had met with ſo pious and generous a Preſerver.

For

For they found that he ſpoke nothing but their own ſenſe, and had a true feeling of the Oppreſſions and Grievances they groan'd under, while he declar'd, That it was certain and evident to all Men, that the Publick Peace and Happineſs of any Kingdom or State could not be preſerv'd, where the Laws, Liberties and Cuſtoms, eſtabliſh'd by the lawful Authority in it, were openly tranſgreſs'd and anull'd. More eſpecially, where the alteration of Religion was endeavour'd, and a Religion contrary to the Law deſign'd to be introduc'd; whereas they who were moſt immediately concern'd therein, were indiſpenſably to preſerve the eſtabliſht Laws, Liberties & Cuſtoms, and above all the Religion and Worſhip of God eſtabliſht among them; and to take ſuch effectual care, that the Inhabitants of ſuch State or Kingdom might neither be depriv'd of their Religion, nor outed of their Civil Rights. More eſpecially, ſince the greatneſs of Kings, Royal Families, and of all ſuch as are in Authority, as well as the happineſs of

their

their Subjects and People, depended in a moſt eſpecial manner upon the exact obſervation of thoſe their Laws, Liberties and Cuſtoms. Upon theſe grounds it was, his Highneſs farther declar'd, That he could no longer forbear to let the World know, how apparently he ſaw with regret, that they who had then the chief credit with the King, had overturn'd the Religion, Laws and Liberties of theſe Realms.

That they had ſet on foot a Diſpenſing Power in the King, to ſuſpend the execution of the Laws, tho enacted by Authority of the King and Parliament, for the ſecurity and happineſs of the Subject; by which means thoſe Laws were render'd of no effect. And that for the better confirmation of the lawfulneſs of this Diſpenſing Power, they had obtain'd a Sentence from the Judges, declaring, That the Suſpending Power was a Right belonging to the Crown, as if it were in the power of twelve Judges to offer up the Laws, Liberties, and Rights of the whole Nation to the King, to be by him diſpos'd of arbitrarity and at his pleaſure,

ſure; and were expreſly contrary to the Laws enacted for the ſecurity of the Subjects. To which purpoſe, that ſeveral Perſons had bin rais'd to the employments of Judges, who made open profeſſion of the Popiſh Religion. And all this, notwithſtanding that it had bin enacted among other Securities, for the preſervation of the Rights and Liberties of the Subject, and of the Proteſtant Religion, that no Perſons whatſoever ſhould be admitted to bear any Office, either Civil or Military, but ſuch as ſhould make themſelves capable thereof, by taking the cuſtomary Proteſtant Oaths, together with the Teſt, which had in effect bin anul'd and aboliſh'd, both in relation to Eccleſiaſtical as Civil Employments.

In the next place, his Highneſs took notice of the Power granted to a few perſons by virtue of an Illegal Commiſſion, by which all the Affairs of the Church of *England* were put into the hands of thoſe that had executed it contrary to all Law, by ſuſpending the Biſhop of *London*, only for refuſing to obey an Order that was ſent him to ſuſpend a worthy Di-

vine

vine, without ſo much as citing him before him to make his Defence, or obſerving the common Forms of Proceſs: As by turning out a Preſident, choſen duly by the Fellows of *Magdalen* Colledge, and after that, all the Fellows of the ſame Colledge, without ſo much as citing them before any Court, that could take legal Cognizance of the ſaid Affair, or obtaining a Sentence againſt them from any competent Judge.

Moreover, that contrary to the expreſs Laws againſt all Popiſh Churches and Chapels, Monaſteries and Orders of Jeſuits, divers Churches and Chappels had bin erected, and publickly allow'd for the exerciſe of the Popiſh Religion; and Colledges of Jeſuits, for the corrupting the Youth of the Nation, and particularly that one of the Jeſuits Order had bin advanc'd to the Dignity of a Privy Counſellor, and Chief Miniſter of State.

Moreover, that the ſame Methods had bin us'd in relation to *Civil Affairs*, by removing all *Lords Lieutenants*, *Deputy Lieutenants*, *Sheriffs*, *Juſtices* of the *Peace*, &c. from their Employments, who would not concur with the

the King in the Repeal of the Teſt and Penal-Laws: By ſeizing upon the Charters, and invading the Privileges of all Towns, that had a Right to be repreſented by their Burgeſſes in Parliament; By which the Magiſtrates were forced to ſurrender up their Rights and Priviledges to be diſpoſed of at the Pleaſure of the Kings evil Counſellers, who had placed new Magiſtrates in all the ſeveral City's and Towns, in whom they could more entirely confide.

Next to this His Highneſs takes notice of profeſſed Papiſts being advanced to Courts of Judicature, notwithſtanding their incapacity by Law, and that no regard was due to the Sentences flowing from them. By which means the Adminiſtration of Juſtice was put into the hands of Papiſts, and all Matters of Civil Juſtice brought under great Uncertainties.

That they had alſo diſpoſed of all Military imployments after the ſame manner: for that tho the Laws not onely excluded Papiſts from all ſuch employments, but had in particular provided that they ſhould be diſarmed; Yet they in contempt of thoſe Laws

had not onely arm'd the Papiſts, but had raiſed them to the Greateſt military truſts both by Sea and Land; and thoſe Strangers as well as Natives, *Iriſh* as well as *Engliſh*. By which means they had render'd themſelves Maſters of the Affairs of the Church, of the Government of the Nation, and of the Courſe of Juſtice, and had ſubjected them all to a Deſpotic and Arbitrary Power.

That the King had been prevail'd with to aſſume an abſolute power over his Subjects in *Scotland*, and to challenge from them *Obedience without Reſerve.*

From hence his Highneſs inferr's, that theſe were the great and inſufferable Oppreſſions, and open contemps of Law, together with the ſad conſequences that muſt certainly follow them, which put the Subjects under thoſe great and juſt feares, which made them look after ſuch Lawfull remedies, as were allow'd of in all Nations, tho all had been without effect. Beſides that the King's evil Counſellers had endeavour'd to make all Men apprehenſive of the loſs of their Lives, Liberties, and Eſtates, if they offered

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to preſerve themſelves by taking notice of their Oppreſſions by way of Petition, Repreſentation, or other means allowed of and authorized by Law: as they had proceeded with the ſeven Biſhops, for onely offering a moſt humble Petition to the King in diſcharge of their Conſciences; for which they were brought to Tryal before profeſſed Papiſts, as if they had been guilty of ſome enormous Crime.

That His Highneſs himſelf, and his moſt entirely beloved Conſort the Princeſs, had endeavoured to ſignifie in Terms full of Reſpect to the King, the juſt and deep regret which all theſe Proceedings had given them; and in compliance with his Majeſties deſires had declared their thoughts touching the Repealing of the *Penal-Laws* and *Teſt* in ſuch a manner, that they hoped they had propoſed an Expedient by which the Peace of thoſe Kingdoms, and a happy agreement among the Subjects of all perſwaſions might have been ſettled: But the King's evil Counſellers put ſuch bad conſtructions upon their good intentions, as if their Royal Highneſſes had

deſigned to diſturb the Quiet and Happineſs of the Kingdom.

His Highneſs further ſets forth that the ſame evil Counſellers, apprehenſive that a Lawful Parliament being once aſſembled (well knowing it to be the laſt and only Remedy againſt National evils) they would be brought to an Accompt for all their open violations of Law, and for their Plots and Conſpiracies againſt the Proteſtant Religion, and the Lives and Liberties of the Subjects, they had endeavoured by all ways and means to obſtruct the due elections of Members to ſerve in Parliament; and laboured ſo to carry Elections either by Fraud or Force, that when a Parliament met it ſhould be compoſed of ſuch perſons only, by whom they were well aſſured that all things would be carried on, according to their Direction and Intereſt.

But to crown all, that there were great and violent Preſumptions which induced His Highneſs to believe, that thoſe evil Counſellers, in order to the carrying on their evil Deſigns, had publiſhed that the Queen had brought forth a Son; tho both during the Queen's

Queen's pretended Bigneſs, and by the Manner in which the Birth was managed there were ſo many juſt and viſible grounds of ſuſpicion, that not only their Royal Highneſſes themſelves, but all the good Subjects of the Kingdom, vehemently ſuſpected that the pretended Prince of *Wales*, was not born of the Queen.

Therefore in conſideration of the great Intereſt which their Royal Highneſſes had in ſuch a matter of conſequence, and their known Right to the Succeſſion of the Crown; and in regard of the Great Eſteem and particular Affection which the *Engliſh* Nation had ever teſtified both to her Royal Highneſs and himſelf, His Highneſs could not excuſe Himſelf from eſpouſing the Intereſt of that Nation, in a matter of ſuch high Conſequence, and from contributing all that lay in his Power, for the maintaining of the Proteſtant Religion, the Laws and Liberties of thoſe Kingdoms. To the doing of which he was earneſtly ſolicited by a Great many Lords, both Spiritual and Temporal, and by many Gentlemen and other Subjects of all Ranks.

Therefore he thought fit to paſs over into *England*, with a force ſufficient, by the Bleſſing of God, to defend him from the violence of thoſe Evil Counſellers before mentioned; declaring farther, that the Expedition was for no other deſign then to have a free and Lawful Parliament aſſembled, and to ſit and meet in full freedom, for the ſecuring and maintenance of the Proteſtant Religion, and makeing ſuch Laws as might eſtabliſh a good agreement between the Church of *England* and all Proteſtant Diſſenters, and for the ſecuring all others as would live peaceable under the Government, even Papiſts themſelves. That he would to this Parliament refer the Enquiry into the Birth of the pretended Prince of *Wales*, and the Right of Succeſſion: And concur with them in every thing that might procure the Peace and Happineſs of the Nation, *&c.*

Soon after His Highneſs ſet forth another ſhort Declaration to this Effect,

That whereas he underſtood that the Subverters of the Religion and Laws

Laws of the *Engliſh* Dominions, had given out that his Highneſs intended to Conquer and Enſlave the Nation; His Highneſs was confident that no Perſons could have ſuch hard thoughts of Him or his Undertaking. For that as the Forces which he had brought along with him were utterly diſproportion'd to ſuch a wicked Deſign, ſo the great Numbers of principal Nobility and Gentry, Men of Eminent Quality and Eſtates, and of known Integrity and Zeal both for the Religion and Government of *England*, who accompany'd him in his Expedition, and earneſtly ſolicited him to it, would cover him from all ſuch Malicious Inſinuations.

But theſe Politick Forgers of vain Rumours and Reports were ſoon refuted, by the Memorial from the *Engliſh Proteſtants* to their Highneſſes the Prince and Princeſs of *Orange*, which came forth in publick much about the ſame time, ſo ſoon as the Preſs could pretend to any Liberty. In that Memorial the intolerable Vexations and Oppreſſions which the Proteſtants in *England*, that were faithful to the Principles and Doctrines of their Religion, and

to the Juſt, Eſtabliſh'd, Legal Government, groan'd under, through the Contrivances of the Papiſts, and Practices of the Prieſts and Jeſuits, cover'd with the Pretences and Name of Authority, were ſo amply expos'd to all the World, and confirm'd by infallible Demonſtrations, the grounds of Complaint ſo univerſal, and the Conſequences of the Oppreſſion ſo menacing to all degrees of Perſons in the Nation, that the Application for Relief by the major part of the Nobility and Gentry of the Realm, to thoſe Perſons who had both Right and Power to redreſs, could never be ſtyl'd a Deſign of Conqueſt; & that ſame Story which in future ages ſhall give his Highneſs's paſſing over into *England*, the Title of Conqueſt or Invaſion, muſt be either very much in the Dark, or elſe, as ſome of our old Stories are, be written with a very Monkiſh Impartiality.

The Lords and Gentry in the firſt place ſet forth the many Illegal Things that were daily impoſed upon them, in their ſeveral Stations and Places, which they were convinc'd in their Conſciences could never be juſtify'd unto

unto God or the Kingdom, and yet were preſs'd upon them without regard to their Conſciences, by loſs of their Offices and Employments, and many other threaten'd Effects of the King's Diſpleaſure.

For Confirmation of this they inſtance the preſſing of the Proteſtants to declare for a Repeal of all Laws made for the Reformation and Settlement of their Religion.

That they were forced to ſubmit to ſerve and obey thoſe that were no lawful Judges, Sheriffs, Juſtices of the Peace, *&c.* and all were threatned, vex'd and proſecuted, that durſt but ſay that no ſuch was lawful Authority, as the Lord *Lovelace* was for words to that purpoſe.

That all Subjects were forc'd to ſuffer all the Actions and Offences of their Lives, and the Secrets of their Hearts to be ſearch'd into, and their Intereſts and Freeholds to be Judg'd by a few of the King's Creatures, call'd his *Commiſſioners for Eccleſiaſtical Affairs*, whoſe Commiſſion was to proceed without and againſt the Rules of the Law.

That the Miniſters were requir'd under grievous Penalties to be the King's *Cryers*, to proclaim in the Churches the King's Power to Suſpend at once the force and uſe of all the *Penal Laws*, made in Four Hundred Years paſt, to Secure the Rights of the Crown, the Freedoms and Properties of the Realm, and the Profeſſion of the Proteſtant. With ſeveral other Grievances and Oppreſſions no leſs deſtructive to the Fundamental Government of the Realm. All which Inſtances they farther alledge to be too well known to be denied by their Adverſaries.

Then they proceed to ſet forth the Illegality of the King's Abſolute Power to *Diſpenſe* with the *Penal Laws*, and his *New Claim* ſet up and maintain'd, that the Subjects had no Right, Property, or Security againſt the *Will* and *Pleaſure* of their Kings. Of his putting the Military Powers into the hands of perſons incapable of them by the expreſs Laws of the Land. Of his maintaining and diſperſing through the Kingdom an Army of Papiſts and Mercenaries in full Peace, to the great

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Diſquiet and Terror of the Proteſtants; And of his Controlling the Courts of Law, in the courſe wherein Juſtice ought to adminiſtred; inſtancing for that the diſplacing Judge *Holloway* and Judge *Powel*, upon the legal Acquittal of the Seven Biſhops.

All which and much more of the ſame nature they made out by Reaſons drawn from the *Engliſh* Monarchy's being founded upon Equal Freedom; and for that the Civil Government of *England* was always of Right truly Free, becauſe no Laws or Authorities ever bound up the Perſons and Properties of the Kingdom but only thoſe, wherein the Kings and all the Subjects freely agreed, every Subject's free Conſent being deem'd by the Laws of the Land to be given perſonally, as by his reſpective Deputies, to the Enacting and Repealing of every Law.

In the next place they complain of the King's Cloſetting of perſons who were intereſted in the Election of Parliament Men, to flatter or terrifie them out of their Freedom in Electing for Parliament: And of his giving power to other of his Creatures to do the ſame.

From

From which, and other Arguments deduc'd from the Words of the King's Second Declaration, they infer, that there needed no plainer Proofs that the Axe was laid to the Root of the Civil Government, as the moſt certain way to introduce the Laws and Religion of *Rome*. And as for the *Eccleſiaſtical Government*, that it was as plain that the King's avow'd Intent and Endeavours were to free the Emiſſaries of *Rome* from Puniſhments and Penalties of the *Penal Laws*, that his new erected *Popiſh Colleges*, his *Convents of Monks*, his Four *Provincial Biſhops*, and his numerous *Prieſts*, might be Authoriz'd by him without force of Laws, to maintain the Church of *Romes* Canons to be of greater Authority than the Laws of the Realm. By which proceedings and the King's Suſpending the execution of the *Penal Laws* againſt all high Crimes, ſome of which were made Capital by the ancient *Papiſts* of this Kingdom; and his declaring all ſuch Proteſtants as will not help to finiſh them, not to be qualify'd as Chriſtians or *Engliſhmen* for any Employments in the Kingdom, and therefore leaſt of all to be Members of Par-

Parliament; that it was apparent that their *Popiſh Enemies* did not think it ſufficient to ſeek the Abolition of all the ancient Penal Laws, but to deſtroy the Conſtitution and Form of the Free Government of the Kingdom, from whence aroſe all thoſe *Penal Laws* againſt their Churches proud Domination, and their Uſurpation over the Rights of the Crown of the whole Realm.

Having after this put his Highneſs in mind of ſeveral Leagues and Confederacies of the *French* King and other Sons of the *Romiſh Church*, not only to the Subverſion of the Proteſtants in *England*, but even of *Holland* it ſelf; they proceed to give the World a large account of the Birth of the pretended P. of *Wales*; a Device which the Prieſts knew to be neceſſary for ſupporting the Glory and Terror of the *French* King, againſt the growing Reputation of their Highneſſes, by the Expectancy of the *Engliſh Crown*, nor yet the firſt Counterfit of the ſame Nature, which thoſe *Prieſts* had maintain'd to be lawful for the Service of their Church. For which they inſtance the Popiſh Inventions of *Lambert Symnel*, and *Perkin*

kin Warbeck; not forgetting to intimate a certain Cheating Trick the Jeſuits inven-ted and practis'd of later Years about procuring an Heir to a Crown that is become their chief Support in *Europe*.

Having thus made out the ſeveral intended Invaſions upon the Fundamental Laws and Conſtitutions of the Realm, and the particular Injuſtice done to her Royal Highneſs, by endeavouring to defeat her of her Apparent Right to the Crown; they propoſe that the method of Defence againſt the public Injuries ſhould be made according to the known Laws and Cuſtoms of *England*; that is to ſay, That an open and free demand ſhould be made in the Name of her Royal Highneſs as Heireſs apparent of the Crown, and in behalf of all the people of the Realm; That there ſhould be forthwith declar'd and publiſh'd to the Kingdom a ſufficient number for this Caſe of lawful Witneſſes of each Sex, ſuch as the Laws of *England* and Natural Juſtice require, to teſtifie, That according to the uſual Practices of their Reſpective Sexes, at the Birth of Princes, Heirs to the Crown: That the

Child

Child call'd the Prince of *Wales* was naturally born of the Queens Body.

To which if Satisfaction ſhould not be given by the Maintainers of the *Supposed Prince* without delay, then natural Juſtice, and the Laws dictated, that their Highneſſes ſhould demand a Retractation by the King's Publick Miniſters in all Chriſtian Kingdoms and States of the falſe newes they have Publiſhed of the Birth of the Prince of *Wales*, and their Vindication of her Royal Highneſſes Right Apparent to the next Succeſſion to the Crown.

Then they farther tell His Highneſs, that moſt Catholick Princes could not but have a Prejudice to them in the Rights they claim'd as Engliſh Proteſtants, not knowing the Laws and Liberties of the Land, and therefore they had propoſ'd theſe two demands to be firſt in order made by his Highneſs in the behalf of her Royal Highneſs and the Kingdom, that they might convince Catholick Princes, that they had reaſon and Juſtice according to their own Laws and Rules of Right, to ſeek His Highneſs's Protection, againſt the King's Practices, in forcing them to ſtoop to a

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pretended Counterfeit *Prince*, and to change the Succeſſion of the Crown, and the whole Government.

Therefore they moſt humbly fled to their Highneſſes to protect them againſt the horrible Deſtruction made by the King of all their Laws for the Reformation of their Chriſtian Religion, and their ſecurity againſt the open profeſſed Enemies of their Liberties therein, ſince the King had declared to the World, that thoſe Laws ſhould never hereafter be put in Execution, and to make their caſe more Deſperate, had caus'd his Judges to juſtifie him in what he had done.

They alſo pray'd His Highneſſes Aid againſt the King's Invaſion of their Civil Rights and Fundamental Liberties, and his utter ſubverſion of the free Government by its Ancient Cuſtoms and Laws.

And then proceeding to inform His Highneſs, that a King of *England* ceaſes to act by the Engliſh Kingly Authority, or as a King of *England*, if he yeild up himſelf or his Subjects to be bound to any other Laws, Canons, or Juriſdictions, than ſuch as are made or freely

ly receiv'd by the mutual Agreement of the King, and the Repreſentative Body of the Realm in Parliament: all which they fully make out by the Ancient Conſtitutions of the Kingdom, and the continued practices of Former Parliaments and Kings, even in the Times of Popery it ſelf.

They propoſe to His Highneſs in Concluſion to inſiſt Immoveably,

That the Ancient free Government of *England* by its own cuſtoms and Laws only made or approv'd in Parliament, be immediatly reſtor'd in all the parts of it through the Kingdom.

That all the Laws in force, againſt the Admiſſion of the Canons, and Juriſdiction of *Rome*, and againſt the Maintainers of them, be forthwith declared to be put in due Execution, and that all ſuſpenſions of them, or Diſpenſations with them, without authority of Parliament be declar'd Null and Void.

That the Ancient Cuſtoms, Liberties and Priviledges for the City of *London*, and the whole form and courſe of its Government be forthwith reſtor'd.

That Legal Officers both Civil and Military be ſetled in all the Places of Ma-

Magiſtracy, and all Commands throughout the Kingdom.

That the Commiſſion for *Eccleſiaſtical Affairs*, with its monſtrous *Non obſtante* to all the Laws of the Realm, & all other Commiſſions of the ſame nature ſhould be declar'd Null and Void.

That the freedom of Elections ſhould be duly vindicated, and all unworthy preingagements to Elect and vote as the King would have them, ſhould be revoked and renounced.

Laſtly, that the Kingdom might be reſtor'd to a Capacity of holding a Legal Parliament, in ſuch form and manner as the Laws requir'd, by whoſe help the Civil Government might be Eſtabliſhed, and the force of Arbitrary Power therein be utterly Aboliſh'd.

While theſe things flew about the Nation, it was in vain for the Popiſh Cabal at *Whitehal* to amuſe the People with Reproaches of Pretended Invaſion thrown upon the Prince of *Orange*, who being by this arriv'd at *Exeter*, was in a ſhort time ſurrounded with great Numbers of the *Engliſh* Nobility and Gentry, and by them confirm'd in his generous Enterpriſe by a Solemn Engagement,

gagement, both to His Highneſs, and to one another, to ſtick firm to the Cauſe in the defence of it, and never to depart from it till their Religion, Laws and Liberties were ſo far ſecured to them in a free Parliament, that they ſhould be no more in danger of falling under popery and Slavery: and that if any Attempts ſhould be made upon His Highneſs's Perſon, they would purſue not only thoſe that made them, but all their Adherents, with the utmoſt ſeverity of juſt Revenge in their Ruin and Deſtruction.

The *Prince* of *Orange* alſo, for his own part, had been no leſs carefull, as he had ſet forth his Declaration to the Nation in General, ſo to ſignifie the Reaſons of his Coming in a Letter to the King's Army in particular; which were to preſerve their Religion, and reſtore and eſtabliſh their Religion and properties: giving them farther to underſtand, that they might plainly ſee that they were only made uſe of as Inſtruments to enſlave the Nation, and ruin the Proteſtant Religion; and that, when that was done, they might judge, what they themſelves were like

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to expect, both from the Cashiering of all the Protestant and *English* Officers, and Souldiers in *Ireland*, and by the *Irish* Souldiers being brought over to be put in their places, when it should be thought convenient for themselves to be turn'd out: Hoping withall that they would not suffer themselves to be abused by a false notion of Honour, but would consider what they ow'd to God, their Religion, their Country, themselves, and their Posterity, which were to be preferred before all private Considerations and Engagements whatever. Of which His Highness soon after found those Effects that truly answered his Expectations.

For the King, being as yet in hopes to force his way through all the great Opposition made him by the whole Kingdom, having sent his Army before to *Salisbury*, there overtakes them. But in the Midst of these surprises, other fresh Intelligence, no less astonishing came, besides that of the Lord *Cornbury*, who had carried off a considerable Party of Horse to his supposed Enemy sometime before, that several other Regiments of Foot had deserted his Service,

vice, and were advanced the ſame way. Upon his arrival near the City he was met by the Duke of *Barwick*, the Earl of *Feverſham*, and ſeveral others Officers on Horſe-back, and by them attended to the Gates of the Town, where he was met by the Major and Aldermen in their Formalities, and Conducted to the Biſhop's Palace. But theſe Glimpſes of flattering ſpendour ſoon vaniſhed. For he had not been long in the City before he underſtood that his *Engliſh* forces were under a general diſſatisfaction, as being unwilling to engage in civil Bloodſhed with their own Countrymen, and Proteſtants profeſſing the ſame Religion; which was to fight with their Bodies againſt their Conſciences. He ſaw the general diſaffection of the People, to his Souldiers; who ſo ſparingly ſupplied the Markets, for their ſuſtenance, that their kindneſs to his own Perſon might eaſily be thence diſcovered. It is alſo moreover ſaid, that upon his going out one morning to take a view of ſome Regiments, his noſe fell a bleeding, which cauſed him to return back. So that finding himſelf ſo unſafe

ſafe in his Army, and perhaps not altogether regardleſs of unlucky prognoſtic's, upon a falſe alarum that Count *Schombergh* was advanced within thirty or twenty miles of him, with the Vanguard of the Prince's Army, he left *Salisbury*, and returned back to *Windſor* and ſo to *London* with all the haſt he could.

But before he left *Salisbury* he found his Court no leſs out of Order then his Camp; Prince *George*, the Lord *Churchhill* were both gone to the Prince; and the Princeſs Ann of *Danemark* had privately retired herſelf another way.

The Prince of *Danemark* and the Lord *Churchill* left each of them a Letter behind them directed for the King. The former pleading, That he could no longer diſguiſe his juſt concern for that Religion, in which he had been ſo happily Educated, and which his judgement throughly convinced him to be the Beſt: for the Support of which he was ſo highly Intereſted in his Native Country; which *England* was now become by the moſt endearing tye.

To which his Highneſs added, that while the Reſtleſs ſpirits of the Enemies

mies of the Reformed Religion, back'd by the cruel zeal and prevailing power of France, juſtly alarm'd and united all the proteſtant Princes of Chriſtendom, and engag'd them in the Support of it, he could not act ſo degenerous and mean a part, as to deny his concurrence for ſuch worthy Endeavours, for diſabuſing his Majeſty, by the reinforcement of thoſe Laws, and the Re-eſtabliſhment of that Government, on which alone depended the Well-being of his Majeſty, and the proteſtant Religion in Europe. Which was the onely irreſiſtable cauſe that could come in Competition with his Duty and Obligations to his Majeſty.

The Lord *Churchill* excuſed himſelf alſo upon the ſame inviolable Dictates of Conſcience, and a neceſſary concern for his Religion, with which he was Inſtructed that nothing could come in Competition.

As for the Princeſs *Ann* of *Danemark*, her Letter was directed for the Queen; Wherein her Royal Highneſs begged her Majeſties pardon for being ſo deeply affected with the ſurpriſing news of her Husbands being gone, as not to be able

to

to ſee her, but onely by writing to let her Majeſty know that ſhe was not able to bear the King's diſpleaſure either againſt the Prince her Husband or herſelf. No leſs ſenſible of the unhappineſs of her Condition ſo divided between Duty and Affection to a Father and a Husband; and therefore that her Highneſs knew not what to do, but to follow one to preſerve the other.

Yet notwithſtanding all theſe fatal Deſertions, more fatal then the Omens recorded by *Livie* or *Suetonius*, preceding the particular Downfalls of the Ancient Roman Chieftains, ſtill the King continued conſtant to the Counſels of the Queen and Romiſh Prieſts. The Reſult of which was to ſend to the Prince by that time advanced as far as *Hungerford*, certain propoſals of Accommodation. Which being conſented to, the Marquiſs of *Hallifax*, the Earl of *Nottingham*, and the Lord *Godolphin* were by the King appointed his Commiſſioners; who according to their Inſtructions attending the Prince at *Hungerford*, delivered to his Highneſs a Paper ſigned with their own hands to this Effect.

That

That in regard the King obſerved that all the differences and cauſes of complaint alledged by his Highneſs ſeem'd to be referr'd to a free Parliament.

His Majeſty had ſent them to attend his Highneſs for the Adjuſting of all Matters that ſhould be agreed neceſſary to the Freedom of Elections, and the ſecurity of ſitting, and was ready immediately to enter into a Treaty in order to it.

However in the mean time His Majeſty propoſed that the reſpective Armies might be reſtrained within ſuch Limits, and at ſuch a diſtance from *London*, as might prevent the apprehenſions that the Parliament might be in any kind diſturbed.

In anſwer to this, his Highneſs with the Advice of the Lords aſſembled about him made the following propoſals, That all perſons and other perſons not qualified by Law, might be diſarmed, disbanded, and diſmiſſed from all Employments Civil and Military.

That all Proclamations reflecting upon his Highneſs, or any that came

along with him, or had declared for him ſhould be forthwith ſet at Liberty.

That the Tower of *London* might be immediatly put into the Hands of the City.

That if the King thought fit to be at *London* during the ſitting of the Parliament, his Highneſs might be there alſo with an equal number of his Guards: or if at a farther diſtance, that his Highneſs might be at ſome place of the ſame diſtance, That the reſpective Armies ſhould remove thirty miles from *London*, and that no more Forraign Forces ſhould be brought into the Kingdom.

That *Tilbury* Fort ſhould be put into the hands of the City of *London*.

That *Portſmouth* alſo ſhould be put into ſuch hands as by his Majeſty, & his Highneſs ſhould be agreed upon.

That ſome Sufficient part of the publick Revenue ſhould be aſſign'd his Highneſs for maintaining his Forces, till the meeting of a free Parliament.

But theſe Propoſals proving of too hard digeſtion for the Romiſh Counſellors at Whitehall, the Offer of Accommodation was look't upon as an Abortive

tive Contrivance to ſpin out time. So that the King finding that he had to deal with thoſe that were not to be trickt with the Obſolete Stratagems of Dilatory Politicks, began to think of taking other Meaſures. To that purpoſe he ſent the Queen and her Infant before, with a ſmall train, but a large Proportion, as it was ſaid, of Treaſure and Jewels, with which ſoon after, ſhe ſafely Landed in *France*, and then reſolv'd himſelf to follow her. Which being done accordingly, he diſpatch'd away a Letter to the E. of *Feverſham* to this effect.

That things being come to that Extremity, that he had been forc'd to ſend away the Queen, and his Son as he call'd him, the Prince of *Wales*, leaſt they ſhould fall into his Enemies hands, he was reſolv'd to ſecure himſelf the beſt he could. That if he could have rely'd on all his Troops, he was reſolv'd to have had at leaſt one Blow for it; but that his Lordſhip knew, that both his Lordſhip and ſeveral of the General Officers of the Army had told him, that it was not ſafe for him to venture himſelf at the head of his Troops, or to think to fight the Prince of *Orange* with

them. And therefore it only remain'd for him to thank thoſe Officers and Soldiers that had been truly Loyal to him. Not exſpecting they ſhould farther expoſe themſelves in Reſiſting a Forraign Army, and a poyſoned Nation.

In purſuance of this Letter, the Earl ſent another to his Highneſs the Prince of *Orange*, to let him underſtand, that he had receiv'd a Letter from the King, with orders not to make any farther Oppoſition againſt any Body, which he thought convenient to let his Highneſs know, ſo ſoon as it was poſſible, to hinder the Effuſion of Blood.

After this, according to the Reſolutions he had taken, the King being at *Whitehall*, order'd a Council to attend him, as it might be the next Morning, under pretence of adviſing upon the Exigency of his Affairs, but more probably to color his intended flight; for about the middle of the Night preceding, he took water at the Privy-ſtairs, and paſſing down the River betook himſelf, Accompany'd only by two or three perſons, in a ſmall Veſſel to Sea; but being forc'd by foul Weather upon the Coaſt of *Kent* near *Feverſham*,

as

as ſoon as he came to that Town was ſeiz'd upon (the report at that time being very hot, that ſeveral perſons were Endeavoring to make their Eſcapes out of the Land) and by the unruly multitude, rifled of what Gold and Jewels he had about him; with other uſage, highly unbefitting the Grandeur of his Quality. But at laſt being known, the Barbarous Rabble became more Submiſſive, and repenting of the Inſolencies they had committed, would have return'd him again what they had ſo rudely taken from him. But then the King with a Royal Generoſity forgave them the Crime of their Ignorance, and receiving only his Jewels back, left them the undeſerved Enjoyment of his ready Mony. However his perſon was detain'd, till the news could be carried to *London*, where he was.

In the mean time the *London* Rabble, as is frequent in ſuch unuſual Diſturbances, and Diſſolutions of Government, brake out in Numbers, and pretending to Reformation, with ſuch a mercileſs fury, fell upon all the new erected Maſs-Houſes about the Town, pulling down, burning, and deſtroying all before them, that

that where e're they came, they hardly left one ſtone upon another, conſuming the very Innocent Wainſcote with fire. While Filou's and common Thieves, mixing with the more harmleſs Boys, took an occaſion from thence to ſatiate their greedy Appetites, after ſpoyl and Rapine; which turn'd even to the open Robbery of ſome Embaſſadors Houſes.

For Redreſs of theſe Diſorders, ſeveral of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal then in Town, upon notice of the Kings being withdrawn, repair'd to *Guild-hall*, and ſending for Coll. *Skelton*, then Lieutenant of the *Tower*, Demanded the Keys; which being by him readily reſign'd, they commited the charge of that Important place, to the Cuſtody of the Lord *Lucas*, a perſon of known Honor and Integrity to his Country. Nor was their prudence and Vigilance leſs active in ſuppreſſing thoſe Lawleſs Rioters that made ſuch nocturnal Confuſions in all parts of the Town; ſo that in a ſhort time they were all diſpierced and quell'd, and the chief Criminals commited to *Newgate*.

But then conſidering the great and Dange-

Dangerous Conjuncture of the Time, in regard of the King's withdrawing himſelf, they drew up a Declaration to this Effect.

That they did Reaſonably hope that the King having Iſſued out his Proclamation & Writs for calling a free Parliament, they might have reſted ſecurely under the Exſpectation of that meeting; but in regard His Majeſty had withdrawn himſelf, and as they Apprehended in order to his departure out of the Kingdom, they could not without being wanting to their duty, be ſilent under thoſe Calamities wherein the Popiſh Counſels ſo long prevailing had Involved the Kingdom. And therefore Unanimouſly reſolved to apply themſelves to the Prince of *Orange*.

Declaring farther that they would with their utmoſt endeavors aſſiſt his Highneſs in the ſpeedy obtaining ſuch a Parliament wherein their Lives, Liberties and Properties might be ſecur'd, and the Proteſtant Religion, and Intereſt over the whole World might be ſupported and encouraged.

This Declaration was Sign'd

W. Cant.
Tho Ebor.
Pembrook.
Dorſet.
Mulgrave.
Thanet.
Carliſle.
Craven.
Ailsbury.
Burlington.
Suſſex.
Berkley.
Rocheſter.
Newport.
Weymouth.
P. Wincheſter.
W. Aſaph.
Fran. Ely.
Tho. Roffen.
Tho. Peterburg
P. Wharton.
North and *Grey.*
Chandois.
Montague.
T. Jermyn.
Vaughan Carbery.
Colepepper.
Crew.
Oſulſton.

And at the ſame time the Earl of *Pembrook*, the Lord Viſcount *Weymouth*, the Lord Biſhop of *Ely*, and the Lord *Colepepper* were ordered to attend his Highneſs with the ſaid Declaration, and to acquaint his Highneſs with what they had farther done at that Meeting.

The

The next day the Lord *George Jeffe-ries* was diſcover'd and taken in a Seaman's Houſe in *Wapping*, where he had conceal'd himſelf, in order to make his eſcape, and was ſent to the *Tower* by Order of the Peers Aſſembled, with ſome of the Privy Council in the *Council Chamber* in *Whitehall*.

On the 14th of *December*, his Highneſs the Prince of *Orange* arriv'd at *Windſor*, where he was received with a moſt profound Reſpect by the Mayor and Aldermen in their Formalities, and Lodg'd in the Prince of *Danemark*'s Apartment, which was prepar'd for his Reception.

By this time the Lds. who firſt Aſſembled in the City, being return'd to *Whitehall*, having Notice of the King's being at *Feverſham*, appointed certain Commiſſioners there to Attend him, with their earneſt Deſires that he would be pleaſed to return to his Royal Palace at *London*: To which, tho' at firſt he ſhew'd ſomething of Reluctancy, yet at length he condeſcended; and upon Sunday the 16th of *December* arriv'd

at

at *Whitehall*, attended by ſeveral of the Nobility, and a great Guard of Horſe; & from thence ſent the Lord *Feverſham* to Invite His Highneſs to accept of St. *James*'s for the place of his Reſidence. A Complement not in the leaſt expected at *Windſor*. For upon Notice of the King's being upon his Return from *Feverſham*, his Highneſs being reſolv'd to advance with all the haſte he could for *London*, and for ſeveral weighty Reaſons, not deeming it proper for the King and himſelf to be in the ſame place, which might ſubject the City to the Inconvenience of daily Diſputes and Quarrels between the Soldiers of both Parties, had ſent *Monſieur Zuleſtein* to meet him by the way, and requeſt his return to *Rocheſter*; which the King would certainly have done, had not *Monſieur Zuleſtein* miſs'd him by taking another Road.

Upon this Diſappointment, his Highneſs imparted the Invitation to the Lords at *Windſor*, who after mature Deliberation upon it, concluded all, That it was not proper for the Prince to accept the Invitation. On the other

ſide

ſide, there being a Neceſſity that the Prince ſhould be in Town the next day, the Lord Marquis of *Hallifax*, the Earl of *Shrewsbury*, and the Lord *Delamere*, by vertue of a Paper Subſcribed by his Highneſs, were deſir'd to tell the King, That it was thought convenient for the greater Safety of his perſon, that he ſhould remove to *Ham*, where he ſhould be Attended by Guards that would be ready to preſerve his perſon from any Diſturbance.

And farther, For the preventing the poſſibility of any Diſturbance, it was reſolved that his Highneſs's Guards ſhould be poſſeſt of all the Poſts and Avenues about *Whitehall*, before the Paper was delivered; which becauſe it could not be done till late at Night, was the Reaſon that the King was in Bed, before their Lordſhips could Attend him. However, being admitted about Twelve a Clock, His Majeſty read the Letter, and return'd for Anſwer, *That he would readily comply with it*; but upon better conſideration, deſir'd that he might rather return for *Rocheſter*: To which his Highneſs the next Morning readily Conſented:

Accord-

Accordingly Guards and Barges being got ready to Attend him, and his Sumpters and Coaches appointed to follow him: He reached *Graveſend* that Evening, and from thence in his own Coach haſten'd for *Rocheſter*, making choice of Sir *Richard Head*'s Houſe for his Reſidence.

In the Afternoon of the ſame day that the King left *Whitehall*, his Highneſs, with a very Splendid Equipage and a numerous Attendance, Arriv'd at St. *James's*, and receiv'd the Congratulations of all the Nobility and Perſons of Chiefeſt Quality in the Town. Nor were the People in general wanting to ſignifie their Satisfaction at ſo great a Revolution, by Ringing of Bells, the blazing of Bonfires, and all the publick Demonſtrations of Joy imaginable.

While the Prince lay at *Windſor* the Body of the Lieutenancy ſent Sir *Robert Clayton*, Sir *William Ruſſel*, Sir *Baſil Firebraſs* and *Charles Duncumb* Eſq; with a particular Addreſs, returning their juſt and due acknowledgments for the happy relief he had brought the Kingdom, and inviting him to repair to the City with

with all convenient ſpeed, when they had taken care to put themſelves in a poſture to prevent all ill deſigns till his happy Arrival.

This Addreſs was follow'd by another from the Lord Major, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of *London* to the ſame effect, and withal imploring his Highneſs's Protection, and beſeeching him alſo to repair to the City, where he ſhould be received with univerſal joy and ſatisfaction, and no ſooner was his Highneſs come to Town, but he was again attended by the Aldermen, and a ſelect number of the Common Council.

At what Time Sir *George Treby*, Recorder of the City, delivered himſelf to this Effect:

That when both Church and State were over-run by Popery and Arbitrary Power, and brought to the point of Deſtruction, by thoſe that were the true Invaders of both. The only Perſon under Heaven that could apply the Remedy, was his Highneſs: Who was of a Nation, whoſe Alliances in all times had been agreeable and proſperous to us. Of a Family, ſo Illuſtrious Benefactors to Mankind.

For

For which to have the Title of *Soveraign Prince*, *Statholder*, and to have worn the Imperial Crown, were among their leſſer Dignities; ſince they had long enjoy'd a Dignity more Singular and Tranſcendent, to have been the Champions of the Almighty, to vindicate his Cauſe upon the greateſt Occaſions.

That his Highneſs led by the Hand of Heaven and called by the Voice of the People, had preſerved the Deareſt Intereſts of the Nation.

Concluding that his Highneſs had a laſting monument in the Hearts, in the Prayers, and in the praiſes of all good Men in the Kingdom; and that poſterity would celebrate his ever glorious Name.

At the ſame time the High Sheriff, Nobility and Gentry of the County of *Cambridge*, preſented another Addreſs to his Highneſs, wherein they not onely implor'd his protection and his aid to reſcue the Nation from Popery and Slavery, but alſo aſſured him they would contribute their utmoſt endeavour for the perfecting ſo glorious a Work; and returned his Highneſs their

un-

unfeigned thanks for the progreſs he had made therein with ſo much Coſt, Labour and Hazard, both by Sea and Land.

But in the midſt of theſe Tranſactions the King, after he had continu'd for ſome time at *Rocheſter*, took an Occaſion totally to withdraw himſelf out of the Kingdom. To which purpoſe, upon the 22. of *December*, above twelve a clock at night, the King left *Rocheſter* with a ſmall Train; and taking an obſcure Road with great Secrecy and Caution haſten'd to the Sea ſide, where he embarqued, and afterwards landed in France.

To make up this Breach and Rupture in the Goverment, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal immediatly meet in the Lords Houſe, and humbly requeſted his Highneſs to take upon him the Adminiſtration of the *P*ublic Affairs, both Civil and Military, for the preſervation of the Proteſtant Religion, Righs, Laws, Liberties and properties, and the Peace of the Nation.

Thereupon his Highneſs thus inveſted with the power of a Roman Dictatour, ſends for all ſuch Perſons as had been

Mem-

Members of Parliament in the Reign of *Charles* the II. together with the Aldermen and Common Council of the City of *London*, and desires them to meet and advise upon the best manner how to pursue the ends of his Declaration, in calling a free Parliament, for the preservation of the Protestant Religion, *&c.*

These Gentlemen repairing to the House of Commons, having chosen Mr. *Powle* for their Chair-man, in concurrence with the Lords, upon the 26 of *December* renew their Address to his Highness to continue the taking upon him the Administration of Affairs, and to issue forth his Circulatory Letters for calling a Convention, to sit at *Westminster* upon the two and twentieth day of *January* ensuing.

Accordingly, at the time prefixed the Convention met, and after they had once more reiterated their humble desires to his Highness to take upon him the Administration of Affairs, they fell into serious debate about the dangerous condition of the Kingdom, & after they had maturely & duly weigh'd the Circumstances of the King's departure, the

the lower Houſe in a ſhort time came to this reſult, That the late King, *James* the II. having endeavoured to ſubvert the Conſtitution of the Kingdom, by breaking the Original Contract between the King and the People; and by Advice of *Jeſuits* and other wicked perſons, having violated the Fundamental Laws; And having withdrawn himſelf out of this Kingdom, had Abdicated the Government, and that the Throne was thereby Vacant.

Which tho at firſt it met with ſome Oppoſition in the Houſe of Lords, yet being ſoon after carried in the Affirmative, an Inſtrument in writing was forthwith agreed on, by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons, Aſſembled at *Weſtminſter*, for Declaring the Prince and Princeſs of *Orange*, King and Queen of *England*, *France*, and *Ireland*, &c. Which being preſented to their Highneſſes in the *Banquetting-Houſe*, upon *Wedneſday* the thirteenth day of *February* 1688. and their Conſent thereto received, they were Both, the ſame day, *P*roclaimed with a more then uſual Solemnity.

And

And thus ended the ſhort Reign of *James* the Second: of whom it may be ſaid much like that which was ſpoken of *Richard* the Second. That he loſt his Kingdom rather by his own ill management and Irregularities, then by the pernicious Counſels or practiſes of others.

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